PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,112.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.				
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6955
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	8284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7931	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,634	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomar	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomar	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	10th Aug "

For further Particulars apply to L. BRICARD, *Agent*.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KORARBE	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dubcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4149	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6042	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,020 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE steamship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7389	A. Bilaffer	30th June,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Suncoo House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 27th May	11 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 30th May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,170	Frid. 31st May	7 a. m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 5th June calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th May, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	15th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

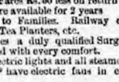
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
			1907	
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

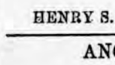
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*BUNDESRATH	2086	Greiwe	6th June 1907.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	17th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

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LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co., Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
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Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co HUMMUM STREET.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heavies description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stoek.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, nightly disturbances, sudden shortness, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the germs of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA. The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROURA. The Retrocurrent Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle.

Agents for India:—

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "UHENFELS," No. 8 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 28th May, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 3rd of JUNE, 1907, the following EXTRA LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS will cease TO RUN :—

No.	99	Down	Kurla	Local
,,	131	,,	,,	,,
,,	67	,,	Thana	,,
,,	100	Up	Kurla	,,
,,	132	,,	,,	,,
,,	72	,,	Thana	,,

On and from the same date Nos. 111 Down and 112 Up Kurla daily Locals will run on WEEK DAYS ONLY.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st June, 1907, the No. 6 Up Punjab Mail will cease TO STOP by Signal at Deviali to set down 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

The foot note (g) at page 25 of the current Coaching Tariff and entry to same effect in the Sheet Time Table in force from 1st February, 1907, are cancelled and withdrawn.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1907.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akbi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cassks, Thana Cloth, Sasi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
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Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE

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(GRAND RE-OPENING AFTER RE-CONSTRUCTION.)

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BANDMANN OPERA CO.
by special arrangement with
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
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The Gaiety Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.—The exceedingly Funny Musical Comedy, SERGEANT BRUE, of C Division, London Police.
THURSDAY, JUNE 6.—The successful Comic Opera, THE BLUE MOON.
FRIDAY, JUNE 7.—The ever popular Musical Comedy, A COUNTRY GIRL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8.—The world-renowned Musical Comedy, FLORODORA.
MONDAY, JUNE 10.—The record of the last London Successes, the greatest Musical Comedy, THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.—The Success of the East, THE CINGALEE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—The screamingly Funny Musical Comedy, A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
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SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—The Prince of Wales Theatre, London Musical Success, LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success, THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 8.—LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT, Last but not least, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

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Boxes	25
Stalls Reserved	5
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Pit .....Rs. 2, Back seats, Re.	1

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream ; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin ; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn ; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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VICTOR NADAL.
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ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.
14 Annas.

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EXPECTED SHORTLY,

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Paper, Rs. 2-10. Cloth, Rs. 4-6.

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B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1907.

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The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

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MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

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FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.

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Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.

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LOANS.—Every kind of LOAN BUSINESS negotiated expeditiously and confidentially on favourable terms. Enquiries invited. Apply ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain W J Bishop, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Singapore, 2,736 tons, Captain W A Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Simon's Bay, in ballast.

THE steamer Barbara, 2,544 tons, Captain J C Jense, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport with a cargo of coal and coke.

THE steamer Baron Innerdale, 2,140 tons, Captain J Fullerton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hema, 446 tons, Captain D Mahomed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and 104 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain H Ihle, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H Bamber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

A TELEGRAM from the Port Officer at Rangoon states that the Drunken Sailor Buoy, off Sandoway has been removed for the South-West Monsoon.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cimdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose..... R I M. ine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly.... Madras Coast Fleet
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 27.

Bunderurah .....1136 Grieve ..... A Strandes
Barbara .....2544 Jens .....
Baron Inverdale ..2140 Fullerton.....
Canning .....G Jivanji
Chychosa .....3985 Stevenson.....M M & C o
Rosinee .....993 Jenkins....Stream ...17-5 B & A S N Co
Historian.....4454 Valiant .....K Nixon & Co
Ismaila .....3381 Ross .....M M & Co
Islanda.....3361 Peck.....M M & Co
Islami .....1604 Newly .....B & P S N Co
Lawoe .....1817 Bunel .....Swedish S N Co
Linga.....938 Rickford .....M M & Co
Mohamuadi .....1252 Dexter .....B & P S N Co
New bridge.....2397 Notman .....G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera .....1961 Abbott .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Mackinnon .....Calcutta.....T M & Co
Nuddia .....1944 Will-her.....M M & Co
Oriental .....3935 Lewellen .....P & O Co
Ohara .....3438 Dagoe .....M M & Co
Patiala .....1925 Seddit .....M M & Co
Shanghai.....3566 Davison.....Shah S N Co
Singapore .....2736 Williams.....
Venetia.....2423 McMorran .....S N & Co
Warora .....2565 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Xema .....446 Mahomed .....S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod	2043	Fisheriden	Chittagong	29-5	P W & Co
B	Quilos	4942	Anderson	Hamburg	5-6	M M & Co
C & E	Rhas Issa	2442	Parrett	Liverpool	29-5	W & A G & Co
D & E	City of Glasgow	4110	Campbell	Kobi	2-6	K N & Co
F	Clampra	3954	Goss	Antwerp	31-5	M M & Co
G	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Kobi	25-5	Shah S N Co
G	Kaveri	855	Mohamad B'nagar		28-5	Bo S N Co
N	Clifton Hall	2539	Jones	Newport	7-6	W & A G & Co
O	Magdala	3288	Kohn	Hamburg	29-5	W & A G & Co
P	Barenfels	3467	Engelji	Kobi	1-6	Glade & Co
Q	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Straits	28-5	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Pamai ..... 552 Esmail ..... N F ..... 28-5 Bo S N Co
Sabarmati..... 524 Mohamad ..... M Gois..... 28-5 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lune..... 2010 Atkinson....A'mouth.. 29-5 W & A G & Co
2 Circassia ..... 4325 Haig.....Liverpool ..29-5 W & A G & Co
3 Clan Macpherson ..3041 Beer.....Dunkirk ....1-6 F M & Co
4 John Hardie ...3816 McMillan ...Antwerp.... 8-6 E L & Co
5 Tokio .....3481 Turo.....Kobi.....1-6 P Muir & Co
6 Africa .....3565 Pavlesich... Triest... 1-6 A L S N Co
8 New Orleans ..2262 Key.....Genoa .. 8-6 W & A G & Co
9 Kt of the Thistle 4286 Baker..... Hull..1-6 W & A G & Co
10 & 11Delta ..... 4779 Daniel... Shanghai .... 29-5 P & O Co
12 Caledonia .....3529 Temple.....London .....31-5 P & O Co
15 Iris .....3420 Kitpatrick ..Calcutta ...29-5 M M & Co
16 Bas Dara .....3821 Cambridge...A'werp 31-5 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Baron Innerdale s ...	Fullerton	Calcutta, May 13
	Barbara s	Jense	Newport, April 25
	Xema s	Mahomed	Karachi, May 24
	Singapore s	Williams	Simon's Bay, May 2

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Reichstag s	Ihle	Zanzibar
	Warooga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Llanes s	McDiarmed ...	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Orissa, Kedslie, for Calcutta.
" Scindia, Bishop, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Islami, for Singapore,
" Ras Dara, for Antwerp, Liverpool, &c.
" Singapore, for Antwerp and Hull.
" Barenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
15	Clematis	Calcutta
21	Can Matheson	Coast
24	Upada	Calcutta
24	Sutherland	Calcutta
25	Sirsa	Bombay

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

27	Clan Ross	Pondicherry
27	Sindhana	Calcutta
27	Jelunga	London
27	Gwalior	Rangoon
28	Shah Nasir	Cocanada
29	City of Manchester	Calcutta
June		
3	Umbtoti	Natal
3	Clam Cumming	Coast
5	Nizam	Bombay
6	Umsinto	Calcutta
18	Prome	Cocanada
29	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—13 bales wool, A H Mahomed ; 500 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.
City of Glasgow s—2 bales cotton, P Visbram and Co ; 325 cwts dry ginger, A Salmon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Thistle s—5,805 cwts cotton seed, M Valabdas ; 955 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co ;
John Hardie s—6,043 cwts cotton seed ; 1,100 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 5,625 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 65,412 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—672 bales cotton, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts popyseed, 3,415 cwts lin seed Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,740 cwts poppy, seed, 1,228 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 9,000 cwts linseed, 55 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts poppyseed, 209 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Prierde Saon and Co ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, K, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, John Facheri ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, C Beggiarid and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co ; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3,535 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 6,576 cwts wheat, 600 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—6,006 cwts rapeseed, J Cama and Co ; 332 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, K Nixon and Co ; 6,006 cwts rapeseed, J Cama and Co ; 88 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
John Hardie s—220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Quilos s—1,357 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 142 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 900 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—135 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.
City of Glasgow s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 52 bales hemp, J N Kapadia.

FOR HAMBURG.

Magdala s—672 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Barenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,400 cwts bonemeal, and 2,100 cwts bonesenecros, M Jamal ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 896 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 56 cwts olibansium, L Pursbotam, 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 21 cwts Rajoila, R Jeewandas and Co ; 150 cwts gum, J Nurbheram ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,265 bales cotton and 600 cwts mustard, 103 bales cottod, Volkart Bros ; 440 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 203 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 14,200 cwts bonemeal, 1,087 cwts bonesenews, R P Kaderbhoy ; 880 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.
Quilos s—154 cwts myrabollams, A H A Carim and Co ; 60 bales hemp Govindji ; 61 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co ; 80 bales hemp, E Tajbhoy and Co ; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers,
FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—148 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 1,000 poppyseed 275 cwts weedseed Volkart Bros ; 445 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, C L Sajan and Co 904 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ROTTERDAM,

Tokio s—13 bales skin, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR DIEPPE.

Ras Dara s—12,053 cwts linseed, 58,260 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MULMOR.

Tokio s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

New Orleans s—210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 900 cwts castorseed, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Larinc s—1,230 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,234 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 bale carpets G P Stavridrs and Co ; 100 cwts gum, N Futchally and Co.
Venitia s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 cwts castorseed, C Boggi and Co.
Africa s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 cwts castorseed, C Boggi and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Venetia s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—27 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—100 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—150 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha 12 cwts lac and Chothia and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG

Delta s—76 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 28.

59. Bugle practice.—The Buglers of the Battalion will parade near the Skating Rink for Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday, the 28th instant at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND, COMMANDING, B. V. A,
Bombay, May 28.
253 DUTIES.

Lieut R W Fisher B V A took over the duties of adjutant from Lieut F C Jenkin R A with effect from the 27th instant.

260 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to Sapper L W White E E Co from 1st May to 1st October 1907.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

THE Duke of Westminster has commenced an interesting experiment in dust-laying on six miles of drives in Eaton Park. The process adopted is known as Tarspra, which has for its basis pure tar. The tar is sprayed in the form of a filmy vapour at a steam pressure of 170 lb., which drives it 2in. deep into the road formation, and will, it is claimed, not only hold down dust in dry weather, but make the road waterproof in wet weather. The Hon. Cecil Parker, the Duke of Westminster's land agent, and a number of other gentlemen watched the process.

No boy, says the *Evening Standard*, has made his first step in life with heartier good wishes than Prince Edward of Wales. He begins just the career the nation would wish him to follow, and begins it in just the way they approve. There is to be no insistence on his rank. He will have, so far as one can see, no special privileges. At the Royal Naval College he will work and play as an ordinary boy among ordinary boys, and thereby will have the best chance of becoming not only an important personage, but an eminently useful member of society. This is indeed the only sane method of education, either for a commonplace person or a member of a Royal family. The education which makes distinctions is the education which wastes and is wasted. The reigning house of England has abundantly acknowledged this truth. It has ever shown itself anxious that its sons shall become in the best sense men of the people, and no small amount of its popularity may be traced to the principle which sends Prince Edward to Osborne to learn to be a man among men, and a handy man among handy men.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble mainfests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 28th May, 1907.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [27TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

There is a better demand for money ; and there are many borrowers at four per cent per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The tone of the Market has been firm and Bills could only be placed at full rates. All Banks opened as buyers 1 4 5/16 for 3 months' sight credits and they were prepared to take Bills up to the end of July at that rate. At the close, however, Banks would not buy beyond June and thereafter at 1 4 11/32 3 months' sight, Ready T. T. was done to a small extent at 1 4 3/32, and 1 4 1/16. T.T. was easily available for June and July delivery. Far eastern rates are firm. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139¼
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	160
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	218½

Government Paper :—

The Market opened weak at 97 11/16 for cash and settlement. Early in the day there were several sellers and rates gradually fell to 97 9/16 at which we close with sellers. The tendency of the Market is weak and as the New Loan will probably be announced next month rates are not likely to improve for the present. Calcutta rates were advised in the morning as 97 11/16 for ready and forward delivery. We quote :—

Cash		97-9
1st Settlement...		97-9

Bullion :—

London advices give Bar silver unchanged at 30 7/8 ready, and 1/16 higher at 31 pence for delivery forward in two months. New York is steady at 67. Locally the Market is unchanged at 79 3/16 ex-duty for ready but forward rates have been firm and have improved 1/8 during the day. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	79	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	3	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Market is quiet but steady. Quotations for contracts are now for ready, as there is nothing doing for June delivery.

In spot cotton a fair business was done at Colaba, exporters being the principle buyers. Purchases were, however, confined to high grades lower qualities being, as usual, neglected. Mills continue to buy quietly, and show little disposition to stock.

New crop is quiet but steady with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	270	25th May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	228	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	209/10	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	204	"
Fine " Amraoti...	204	"
F. G. " Khandeish...	179	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	189	"
Fine " Bengals ...	183¼	"
Good Westerns ...	238	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	246	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	256	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	184	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	"	200	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	220	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	200	"

Liverpool Openeri—

Opening tone	Easier	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	16,000	"

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6-60 —08	6-50 —08	6-46 —07	6-35 —07	6-27 —06
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
6-22 —06	6-19 —03	6-16 —07	6-15 —07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is firmer and prices are again advancing. Good business is reported at and about the following rates :—

Ready ...	...Rs.	7	14	0	to Rs.	7	15	0
May ...	...Rs.	8	3	0	to "	8	4	0

Rapeseed :—

The Market is firmer, but the demand is limited. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... Rs.	8	11	0
Brown Delhi Ready ...	...Rs.	8	12	0
Yellow Guzerat	... "	9	6	0

Poppyseed :—

Firm with a moderate business. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9	13	0

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 8 14 0 July-Aug.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

The Market is firm and business is reported as follows :—

White Delhi	... Rs.	5	1	0
White Karachi	... Rs.	4	15	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1,402 1/2
India		5½
Mills :—		
Century		1,695
David		340
Empress		375
Kohinoor		662½
Maneckji Petit		3,017
Standard		1,040
Taxtile		1,205
Presses :—		
Khangaum		410
Hingoli		125
New Mofussil		605
Volkart's United...		1,100
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co.		125
Colaba Land and Mill		965
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		75 1/2
Treacher and Co.		620

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti				116
Tapti Valley				452 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	10,798	bales.
Wheat	21,163	cwts.
Linseed	19,287	"
Rapeseed...	9,843	"
Gingellyseed	1,226	"
Poppyseed	2,879	"
Groundnuts	46	"
Castorseed	4,136	"
Rice	2,591	"
Myrabollams	3,701	"
Cottonseed	19,650	"
Mowrasced	16	"
Gram	7,442	"
Joowar	951	"
Maize	95	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 25th May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May. 18, Rs.	May 25. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at HeadOffice...	43,05,066	47,31,856
Public Deposits at Branches ...	88,45,383	1,16,94,975
Other Deposits...	7,77,29,25 6	7,24,18,910
Post Bills	19,132	19,132
Sundries	26,50,564	27,04,815
Rs.	11,30,49,383	11,09,56,588
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,54,96,249	1,58,87,689
Other authorised Securities... ...	29,52,844	37,42,291
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,19,72,042	2,22,71,173
Loans do. do. ...	2,01,87,311	2,05,79,015
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,33,39,440	2,17,76,339
Dead Stock	3,30,027	3,30,077
Stamps	4,353	4,422
Bullion	6,13,398	6,23,271
Balances with other Banks... ...	2,95,843	4,08,585
Sundries	6,33,454	6,90,307
Cash	2,78,73,416	2,62,35,109
	11,30,49,383	11,09,56,588

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 21st May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 14. Rs.	a.	p.	May 7. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	1,50,00,000	0	0	1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,57,16,344	9	11	1,66,61,281	1	0
Other Deposits, &c. ...	14,26,78,517	14	8	14,57,72,743	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	9,17,437	7	4	7,59,682	12	11
Sundries	32,69,708	10	5	32,13,5 1	11	3
Rs	19,75,78,908	1	4	20,14,03,8 3209	3	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities...	1,68,37,454	0	0	1,81,21,530	0	0
Other authorised Investments	45,60,760	12	0	40,09,060	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities... ...	4,72,46,399	11	5	4,79,17,999	15	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,18,91,717	15	6	4,15,9 ,733	10	4
Bills discounted &c	2,72,09,918	14	10	2,93,53,720	15	4
Balances with other Banks..	10,18,050	3	2	11,94,840	15	1
Bullions						
Dead Stock	17,08,068	7	1	17,12,802	11	1
Stamps	13,825	8	0	14,340	5	0
Sundries	7,61,683	0	8	11,63,845	7	0
	14,11,87,823	8	5	14,50,86,879	11	8
Cash &c., at Head Office ...	5,63,91,079	8	11	5,63,16,329	7	8
Do, at Branches ...						
Rs.	19,75,78,908	1	4	20,14,03,209	3	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	7,89,103	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	1,55,934	Do.
Other Deposits	30,97,226	Do.
Post Bills	1,61,755	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,32,376	Increase
Loans	6,71,000	Do.
Accounts of Credit	2,92,979	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	21,43,802	Increase
Cash at Head Office... ...	6,96,965	Do.
Do. at Branches... ...	7,70,815	Decrease

PETROLEUM IN INDIA.

I RECENTLY drew attention to the very successful career of the Burma Oil Company, writes the *Pioneer's* Calcutta commercial correspondent. I notice that the suggestion has been put forward that in the event of opium ceasing to provide the revenue which has been drawn from it for so long, a tax should be laid on Burma oil imported into India, the idea being that after all, this would only place the Company on a level with foreign oil or even then it would probably be better off, for the full 5 per cent need hardly be imposed. In a measure this would be a sort of practical justice, for it will be fresh in all memories that the Standard Oil Company attempted to get a footing in Burma, and would have succeeded but for the refusal of Government to sanction their holding land, so that protection in its most complete form has been afforded to the Company, for which they might be expected to pay in a more direct way than by ordinary taxation. It is certain that a small levy of this sort would be a far cheaper settlement than would be called for if the Standard Oil octopus had once been allowed to get a footing in Burma, and to enter into direct competition with the local oil company. All the world over, in spite of the progress of electricity, another illuminants, oil seems to be a most paying articles of commerce. The report of the California Oil fields for 1906, which has just increased its capital by 135,000 new shares and £300,000 of five per cent. debentures, shows a dividend for the year of 30 per cent, with substantial appropriations to reserves, etc. It is reported that during the year conditions improved, and that the relative position of supply and demand was materially altered to the advantage of producers, improved circumstances, which have further developed during this year. Deliveries were limited to suit requirements of the market, but in spite of that they were 2,512,234 barrels as against 2,083,811 in the previous year, figures which go to prove the almost inexhaustible supplies of these oil fields. On the other hand, the Russian oil industry is reported as being rapidly ruined, the cause there being political and not natural. It is said that there is £6,600,000 of English capital in the Baku districts and almost four times as much of Russian capital, all of which has been practically unremunerative for some time past the average product on per well being for the past year very small. At the same time recent arrivals here of Russian oil after a long interval show that there must have been a partial revival. During the past week, too, two sailing vessels have arrived with American oil which has come opportunely on a very bare market. Calcutta will soon lose some of its importance in the oil trade, for the Burma Oil Company are fixing up additional installations in Madras, Bombay and Karachi, to which the oil will be conveyed direct. This will make some difference in the import trade of this port and help along the others.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The return of the Bandmann Opera Company to Rangoon, on May 17, was thus announced by the *Rangoon Gazette* :—

The short return visit of this Company opened most auspiciously last night, although a return visit is hardly the proper phrase to use, for the company is now so considerably altered in composition that in its present form it may be said to be performing for the first time. It is true that many of the players are the same as before but weak members have been weeded out, new ones brought in, the chorus is improved, the staging is better, and we believe that in all the pieces to be given as was certainly the case with last night's performance, the rehearsing has been particularly thorough, thus ensuring an all round improvement in the productions. Lack of space in this morning's issue prevents us, we regret, from giving a detailed account of "Sergeant Brue." It must suffice to say that the piece was thoroughly well rendered. All played with great spirit. Mr. Harry Cole, whom the audience—a very good sized one—was evidently delighted to see back again, was in capital form. His hard work on the London stage since last we saw him, has not reduced his manly proportions, but seems to have increased his agility and his versatility. Miss Corlass met with a great reception, and Miss Lait, who has established herself as a great favourite here, was given a very handsome bouquet. After the good commencement of last night there is every prospect of the Company's season being a good one.

THE Prince of Wales and his two elder sons, with Captain Viscount Crichton in attendance, drove to the City on April 29 to witness a demonstration of the course of instruction given to the City Police in the methods of handling prisoners and in the general discharge of the duties of the force. The demonstration, which was private, took place at the Moor Lane Station.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—May 23, at Lansdowne, the wife of Captain A. W. M. Harvey, I. M. S., of a daughter.
KNAPP—May 16 at 49a, Philbeach Gardens, S. Kensington, the wife of Major K. K. Knapp, R. G. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

HENNESSY—May 15, at Almora, of acute dysentery, Robert Littler Hennessy, late D. S. P., C. P., second surviving son of the late General J. Hennessy, I. A.
MORTIMER—May 20, at Chakrata, of enteric fever, Kate, younger daughter of John Mortimer, Esq., of Aberdeen, Scotland, and sister of Mrs. R. S. Troup, Dehra Dun.
SCOTT—May 22, at Gold Fields Camp, Kolar Gold Fields, Ernest Archibald Frederick, the dearly beloved and only son of Henry John and Josephine Scott, aged 10 months 15 days.
SIMPSON—May 24, at Orcadia, Kilpauk, Madras, Henry James Fletcher, elder twin son of James F. and Isabel T. Simpson, aged 9 weeks.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,
Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 10m. ; High water, 0-6m., 11-58a. ; Low water, 5-16m., 6-4a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Music at the Taj Mahal Hotel 8 to 10-15, p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, May 29.—Chamber of Commerce Balloting for a Municipal Councillor : Municipal Standing Committee, Jivraj Balloo S. & W. Co. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 10m. ; High water, 0-53a. ; Low water,

SPEND BOTH SIDES OF YOUR RUPEES

by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

only made to sell at an exhorbitant profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.

Pure Wool will guard you from chills and the consequent dangerous fevers.

The purity of DHARIWAL material is guaranteed.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

consist of :—

Blankets	Broadcloths
Flannels	Serges
Lohis	Puttoos
Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

Samples and full particulars sent on receipt of a post-card to The Manager, Dept., 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

STOP!!!
CONSIDER THIS!!!
THEN PROVE IT!!!
WHY BE BOTHERED
With Bad Work
When YOU CAN GET
High Class Portraiture
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

Cabinet Platinotype.....Rs. 25 per doz.
" Silver.....Rs. 16 per doz.

OTHER SIZES ON APPLICATION.

OURS IS THE COOLEST STUDIO IN BOMBAY.

Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.

N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,
WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,
32, HORNBY ROAD.

GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS,
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SPORTING PICTURES
SUITABLE FOR
BIRTHDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS.

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"OTANGO"
FOR
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A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

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53, ESPLANADE,
AND
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FEVERS
of all varieties cured by
FEVER DROPS
Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H E. LORD LAMMINGTON,
Governor of Bombay.

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ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

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THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence Invited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
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BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1907.

LORD MINTO'S TACT.

WE are pleased to learn that the Punjab Colonisation Bill, recently passed by the local Legislative Council at Lahore, which has become the occasion of so much regrettable misunderstanding on the part of the sturdy Sikh cultivators of some of the big Irrigation Colonies in the Punjab, is not after all to be made into Law. The measure has been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of India, and His Excellency the Viceroy has now decided to withhold the Assent—without which it cannot be added to the Statute Book. The measure was designed originally to legalise the local Rules already in force in the Canal Colonies, but in giving these retrospective effect an impression was produced that the privileges hitherto enjoyed were to be curtailed, and that in particular restrictions not previously enforced were to be imposed in regard to that most valued of possessions, the right of the childless man to appoint a successor to his holding. The actual effect of the measure in this direction was far less than was represented to be the case by the political agitators who made capital out of the matter, but *bona fide* fears undoubtedly existed as to what was intended. In withholding his assent under these circumstances Lord Minto has shown his determination to countenance nothing that can under any circumstances be honestly believed to involve any colourable appearance of failure to fulfil the spirit, as well as the letter, of a contract entered into by the Government of the country.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE STRATEGY.

"AT the commencement of a campaign, to advance or not to advance, is a matter of grave consideration" was one of Napoleon's well-known maxims. Offensive strategy requires resolution, sometimes even temerity, and very careful preparation with every forward step. To be able to assume it readiness for war is essential, the nation must be a strong and wealthy one and generally in a state of advance, since large resources must be available. Quick decisions have to be made and carried out, necessitating a General Staff highly trained in the art of war. The advantages of the offensive are recognized in every form of combat. The moral forces are all with the assailant ; it is exhilarating to advance, camps are quitted before they become unhealthy; there is a constant change of scene ; war, with its horrors, and its devastations is carried into the enemy's country, and trade suffers comparatively little, whilst public opinion, a factor never to be neglected, applauds your designs. The assailant should be able to inflict surprise, assume a definite objective, and march without loss of time upon it. The enemy as long as you retain the initative has to subordinate his movements to yours, prepared regulated and capable of being carried to their end, resulting in the probable disorganisation of his own. A scheme of defensive strategy may be likened to an embankment, once a hole has been forced the collapse of the whole is rapid. The original plan of the Russians in the late war was to take the offensive and advance in two bodies, one from Liaoyang towards the sea, and the other from Vladivostock to Korea, and by thus placing a wedge between the Japanese armies to deal with them in detail. The Japanese saw that the command of the sea meant the initiative, and obtaining it at once, they snatched the offensive out of their opponent's hands, forced the Russians to conform to their movements, and by offering a divided objective to their bewildered opponents, caused them to spread their forces over the area of operations, and hence to suffer defeat in detail.

Recognizing as we fully do the value of the offensive, we must not blind ourselves to its difficulties. Advancing further and further from the base lengthens proportionately the line of supply, the main artery of the fighting machine, and one which has to be protected. If the army of the foe recedes a point may be reached, where safety would prohibit a further advance ; such was the fate of the Russians in 1877 after they had crossed the Danube, and had thrown detachments to protect their right and left. The offensive, moreover, means many forced marches, producing excessive fatigue, fostering disease, and forcing the retirement of many a fighting man, before even the first blow may have been struck. The inhabitants, too, with their bitter feelings of resentment against the invaders of their homes, are a factor not to be lightly neglected. In the late South African war, every Boer was an enemy, every town or village a local centre of mobilisation. Lord Roberts had as a direct result, nine brigades on his line of communications, whilst only six marched with him to Pretoria. As you advance, all methods of communication, such as routes, railways, and telegraph lines will have been destroyed, or so much damaged as to require complete remaking. Hence it will be of undoubted advantage to strike the enemy where the railways are few, so that he may not have the advantage of the use of them by which to retire, or to reinforce his front line. It was the long single line of rail in the late war, as the want of railway communication in the Crimea, which prevented the Russians in both cases, being able to concentrate in sufficient numbers, or with sufficient rapidity to enable them to hope for a successful issue of either campaign.

Defensive strategy on the face of it has much to recommend it, but its germs will find it difficult to infect any, under normal circumstances, but the civilian or the uneducated soldier. The supply difficulty is far simpler, a change of line of communication offers no serious obstacle but nothing will outweigh the fact that purely defensive strategy contradicts the maxim that the object of every campaign is not to gain a victory, but to complete the annihilation of the organised forces of the enemy. What can only occupy us therefore in defensive strategy is the conservation of our forces, and the protection of the resources of our territory, as a means to gain the ultimate offensive. Defensive war ably conducted may enable one to disorganise and weaken the foe, and than to rise and lay him low. Any other form of defensive warfare is impossible to those who understand war ; you may induce the weary opponent to seek for peace, greater reward can never be obtained. Defensive strategy is more likely to be taken by a nation in a contented stage, which so frequently implies that of decay, and with regard to which one so often hears the words "imperial defence." An offensive defensive may be employed, if time is all important to collect resources or to develop an ally. The absolute defensive will only be assumed, if you are anxious to avoid a decision ; if political reasons, as in the American Civil War, enforce it ; if relative strengths make the offensive a matter of impossibility ; or if the mobility and readiness of your opponent permit no other from. Offensive is the best defensive, and yet our statesmen at home, ignorant of this truth, would for purposes of ecomomy, reduce our already skeleton army, but perhaps for defensive projects, forsooth, somewhat increase our Navy. Would the mere defence of our island home sufficiently safeguard our National, Imperial and Colonial interests without an efficient striking force to confirm our naval successes upon the land?

BRITISH GROWN RUBBER.

THE activity with which rubber cultivation has been marked is of comparatively recent birth and it has been effective in almost entirely changing the area of production. The industry may be described as at present in its infancy, hardly any cultivated rubber having been exported earlier than 1903 from Malaya and Ceylon and even more recently from the Native State of Johore. But the development, in the last few years, in planting in Malaya, Ceylon, Southern India, and British North Borneo has been phenomenal. General favour has been given to the planting of the Para variety and the yield has proved of very pure quality, only about one per cent. being lost in manufacture against fifteen per cent. and over in fine South American Para rubber. There is one drawback however, and that is that the strength and durability of plantation rubber have not, so far, been found quite equal to those of native Para. Whether this is due to the different method of preparation, the absence of the disinfecting principles in the former or to what other cause, it is not yet possible to say. The close planting, so much in vogue a few years ago, has now given place to a more extended system, and it is generally considered that a suitable arrangement giving from about 100 to 150 trees to the acre is ample. Adequate drainage is most important, especially where the land is now lying. The ground must also be kept quite clear of undergrowth and thoroughly supervised during the first four years of cultivation, and it should always be kept perfectly clean. Trees found to be too close together may sometimes be transplanted to advantage up to about three years of age. Generally the various processes employed on plantations have been based on common sense, but there are careful workers who are busy devising improved methods. So far excellent progress has been made in improving the preparation for the home market, especially during the past year, and thanks to the enterprise of Ceylon in promoting an exhibition last autumn, many important experiments have been carried out, with the result that a process of compressing the freshly coagulated rubber has been devised, and is now being carefully tested by manufacturers in England as well as the Government botanical and scientific authorities in Ceylon. It is hoped that this new method will result in imparting greater strength and durability to the rubber through mixing creosote with the latex and compressing the rubber in a more or less wet state. Should what is hoped be realised, the uses and demand for plantation rubber would become wider, and the value of the product increased. Besides this the process has the advantage of doing away with the long and elaborate drying, etc., which takes up so much space and time on the estates, and it should be possible to have rubber ready for shipment about six hours after coagulation, instead of weeks or months as in the past. The uses for rubber are so extremely varied and numerous that there is still room for a wide expansion in consumption while it does not appear likely that the production from South America and Africa will increase to any great extent in the future. It seems therefore that the prospects of rubber in the East are good and that no set back need be feared for many years to come, if indeed it ever comes at all, except if one so regards increased consumption at lower rates as a possible danger.

THE SULTAN AND REBEL ARABS.

THE re-conquest of the Yemen is such a hopeless task that the Sultan has been well advised in abandoning the idea and in appointing a Commission, composed of distinguished Generals and Ulemas, to proceed there to discuss with the rebel Arab tribes the nature of their grievances and to arrange the terms of settlement. It is somewhat late to take this step, but the civil war which has so long raged has been disastrous in its effects not only upon the population but also upon the Sultan's prestige. For more than three years the Arab tribes have paid no taxes, nor have they provided the customary recruits to the Army. They have been in open rebellion; they have repeatedly defeated the Turkish troops with heavy losses ; they have captured important fortresses like Sanáa, with large stores of arms, artillery, and ammunition. Whole regiments of the Sultan's troops have deserted bodily to the enemy. Last year when the Arab forces surrounded Sanáa, the Turkish Governor surrendered ; the garrison marched out as prisoners of war, the officers were shot, and such of the rank and file as did not join the Arabs were escorted to Hodeida and shipped back to Akabeh. If the Commission can satisfy the Arabs' demands by offering them autonomy such as is enjoyed by the Lebanon, it will be a matter for rejoicing among the Mahomedan world as well as for us, as a peaceful settlement will free Aden, Egypt and the Soudan as well as India from a constant cause of anxiety. The successful work of the Commission will probably have a far-reaching effect and may considerably alter the outlook in the Persian Gulf. There have been indications that Germany's policy has been so bold as to become distasteful to Abdul Hamid, and Germany has acknowledged a feeling of failure by chafing at the concessions in regard to the Constantinople Docks being placed in English hands. The next step may be, and it is not altogether improbable, that Great Britain will be allowed to claim a sphere of influence which shall permit of British construction of the remainder of the railway to connect Koweit and Baghdad, placing it under international control and German trade would not suffer by the completion of the Bagdad Railway in these circumstances. On the contrary, the commerce which British enterprise in the Persian Gulf would bring to the railway, would soon make any payment by the Sultan, on account of the kilometric guarantee, which is so stubbornly insisted upon by the Berlin financiers, altogether unnecessary. But the successful completion of the public works in Mesopotamia, and of the Bagdad Railway, depends chiefly upon the power of the Sultan to protect the engineers and the workmen constructing them. And it is only by consent of the Arab tribes, who have been so victorious hitherto, that their safety can be assured. It is probable, however, that the independent Chiefs, having now formed an Arabian Federation and elected their own Caliph, will not readily accept the genuineness of the Commissioners' promises and will be chary of giving up the results of their victories, In that case there can be no doubt that Great Britain has the greatest right to assist and that there is none other of the Powers so likely to inspire confidence.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE mortality of the City has been lower for some weeks than for many years past and the excellent state of the public health must be very gratifying to Mr. Shepherd on his departure for a short and well-earned leave. A contemporary has ascribed the improvement of the public health to the emigration of cultivators back to the fields after many years of drought during which they crowded into the City. We do not think this is the cause of the improvement in the public health although it may contribute to it. We believe the chief cause is the measure which has been continuously carried out except for a brief period of a few months by the Health Department—the extermination of rats and insects. There is a remarkable reduction in the number of rats. This we ascribe to the exertions of the Health Department solely since plague appeared. The Plague Committee in its time pursued a policy of neglecting the destruction of rats and giving much attention to the detection of the human sick, but the Health Department have pursued the one policy from the beginning. The campaign this year against rats which was admirably carried out by Dr. Venis must have had an effect on the mortality. At any rate the number of rodents is small and it is very gratifying to know that a a large proportion are immune to plague. We believe this phenomenon of the destruction of rats is general over this side of India and it is most hopeful for the future. We must congratulate Dr. Turner and the Health Department on the excellent state of the public health, which we think there are grounds for believing may continue. The outlook Mr. Shepherd may regard with satisfaction, and it is auspicions that Mr. Edwardes should come at a time when the City, whose rise and progress he has brilliantly written of, is more cheerful and prosperous than it has been for years and when it is emerging from the clouds of pestilence.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Peninsular* with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE R.I.M.S. *Northbrook* left Southampton on the 25th instant for Bombay, and is due at Malta on the 2nd June, Port Said on the 6th, and Aden on the 12th idem.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th May shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906, of 894,546 mds. with an increase of Rs. 80,215 in the earnings.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Miike Maru* left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 30th instant, and the s.s. *Kayoshima Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore on the 26th instant.

THE Anchor Line steamer *Olympia* passed Marseilles on the 23rd instant. The same Company's steamer *Scindia* passed Suez on the 23rd and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 6th June.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Maria Valerie*, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the afternoon of the 25th instant and is due at Karachi on the evening of the 31st instant. The same Company's s. s. *Bohemia*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

THE XIIth Chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE sum of Rs. 3,115-13-0 has been handed over by Captain R. P. Stares, Hon. Secretary, Naval and Military Display, to the Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Cathedral Improvement Fund, as the result of the Display on the 15th March.

WITH reference to the Departmental Test for Inspectors of Police, the Madras Government have passed orders informing the Inspector-General that the test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice may be dispensed with in the case of Inspectors who have passed through the Provincial Training School, Vellore, but that those who do not go through that School should be required to pass the test.

COLONEL THOMAS DEANE, C.B., whose death is announced, joined the Madras Cavalry in 1862. He was attached to the King's Dragoon Guards, 21st Hussars, from 1863-69, Viceroy's Bodyguard 1869, and joined the Military Secretariat of the Government of India in 1887. He was Staff Officer Controller, General Supply and Transport, in Afghanistan, 1879-80, and was specially mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatches for service in the field, and also in the despatches of Sir T. Baker and Sir James Hills. He was Staff Officer to the latter during the investment of Sharpur, and received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his services in connection with the transport work of the Afghan expedition. He also received an acknowledgment by the Government of India for the zeal and ability displayed during his thirteen years' work in the Military Secretariat. He was Director of the Remount Department in India in 1887-8, and again from 1889 to 1898, his services being again specially acknowledged by Government, Colonel Deane was employed on remounting arrangements in the Chitral expedition, and he again saw service in the frontier risings of 1898. He was on special service in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, 1900-01, and was agent in England for the Government of India Army Studs.

THE King has approved the appointment of Lieut-General Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, C. B., C. M. G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, in succession to Lieut-Gen. Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, K. C. B., who has resigned.

THE King of Siam on May 6 received at San Remo M. Carolus Duran, the painter. The King will leave San Remo on May 14, and, after a tour of Northern Italy and Switzerland, will reach Paris at the end of June. He will stay there a fortnight, and will then proceed to London to visit King Edward.

AN ELECTION CONTEST.

And Other Things.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

OF excitement and entertainment of a crude order the scene of a bye-election offers as much as the average person can assimilate at one time. Wimbledon just now is in the throes of selecting a new member of Parliament, and a novel, though not quite unique, feature is the fact that the Woman Suffragists—not the Suffragettes, who keep rigidly aloof—determined to run a candidate on their own special ticket in opposition to Mr. Chaplin. Their choice is the Hon. Bertrand Russell, a grandson of Lord John Russell, a wrangler of some note at Cambridge, and in his maturer years—he is still on the very sunny side of 40, being 34—a writer of mathematical and scientific books. So that politics are not his only joy, his wife, a very handsome woman, of brave and effective presence, and is working with all her gracious might to capture the seat for her husband. But the task is a tough one, for Wimbledon is an undoubted Conservative stronghold, and it will take all the energy of the Woman's Suffrage party and of the other sections who support Mr. Russell to bring him even within sight of the head of the poll on the 14th of May. As a Liberal, he is not acceptable to a constituency where, besides the regular Conservative element, there is a large "villa" population who think it the correct thing to vote Conservative ; nor as a Free Trader, where the voters dream of a miracle that Tariff Reform and Protection will bring about, while by his adoption of Woman's Suffrage he will have almost as many Liberals against as for him. Saturday, the 4th of May was the first day of the fight, and Wimbledon was made as lively as possible by a large contingent of ladies smiling and cheerful, but very earnest withal, who came from London to canvas for Mr. Russell. They hired a fine Committee Room whence issued ingenious literature and all sorts of well-laid plans for capturing the constituency. The spirit of enterprise was at once afloat in the air, which was, moreover, sunny and bright as an Indian day. Enthusiastic women workers laboured vigorously to make up for being late in the field and having only ten days in which to accomplish their purpose. They went round distributing bills, inviting every one to Worple Hall where Mr. Russell was to be introduced to the constituency and to make his first speech. Surely circulars were never delivered before at doors and letter-boxes by such delicate hands, but nevertheless the evening meeting, though crowded to suffocation, could not be considered a success from Mr. Russell's point of view. The uproar raised by a crowd of youths, apparently of a class above that sort of thing, was shocking. It drowned the voice of every speaker impartially. Not one was able to rise above the yells, groans, cheers, and derisive whistling that filled the hall. Rats were brought in bags and let loose, causing the utmost confusion, and terror.

Mrs Philip Snowden went nearest to getting a hearing, but though accustomed to addressing North Country crowds, she did not succeed in quelling the tumult. She drove home a point, however, that if the mothers of the youths who made the Hall a pandemonium had had the vote, the lads might have had better manners. No bones were broken fortunately, but the opinions of Mr. Russell had to be taken for granted. Fair play is a jewel that does not exactly sparkle in election emergencies. Indeed Ethics of the commonest order seem at a discount in these contests in spite of the strictness of laws enacted to keep party feeling within due bounds. There is a good deal that does not come within the four corners of the law, though it is infinitely more maddening than mere bribery, corruption or open intimidation, and the best weapon against it is a good temper or at least an imperturbable demeanour—well worth its weight in gold on the hustings as in domestic life. Mr. Russell and Mr. Chaplin both possess it and go on firmly but calmly impressing their views on the Wimbledon electors night after night, while their supporters hold open-air meetings and address the people with much "vim." Floods of literature are poured forth from all the Committee Rooms, of every type, for Free Trade, for Protection, for Woman's Suffrage and against. All the statements are vehemently opposed to one another, and what appears one morning as the earnest conviction of Mr. Russell, is politely characterised as a lie next day by Mr. Chaplin and *vice versa*. When a Russellite Committee room is taken in a street and its windows flame with appeals painted in letters feet long, another room opposite is taken by the Chaplin Committee and adorned with every device that election ingenuity can invent. The Free Traders and Protectionists do the same in their Committee Rooms and every day fresh windows appear as brilliant as the tulip buds that bloom in Wimbledon villa gardens in this beautiful springtime. The posters promise all sorts of things, peace and plenty of work if Chaplin is returned, old age pensions and a vote for women. Free Trade and honest trade competition with the whole wide world if Russell is elected. Heaven would prove a dull hole in comparison to the exquisitely happy place either party means to make of Wimbledon if returned to the prosaic House of Parliament. In Bombay, where there is only a very dim idea of civil responsibility, it is difficult to understand how high feeling runs in an election contest. You will have little sympathy with the difficulties of canvassers who have to deal with such contrarieties as the man who is a Liberal but can't accept the Woman's Suffrage or Free Trade part of Mr. Russell's programme or with the Conservative who longs for a vote for his wife or daughter and objects to Tariff Reform which Mr. Chaplain insists on. The dilemma is three-cornered and bewildering to a degree. An expert canvasser declared that argument on all the subjects was vain and took up too much of the little precious time still available : it was much simpler and quite as effective to ask for the vote for Mr. Russell straight out.

Mrs. Russell has had a very trying experience. At one of her husband's meetings an egg, of the true contested election variety, hit its mark full between her eyes. It was a horrible deed and a shocking display of brutality, for which Mr. Chaplin wrote a full and ample apology to Mrs. Russell, regretting the abominable device of his supporters. The behaviour of the populace at the open-air meetings is a great and decorous contrast to that of the audience in the Halls, where they are supposed to be of a superior class. The people in the street listen attentively to the ladies or members of Parliament who a dress them every evening in the leisure hours of the gloaming in different parts of the very scattered constituency.

Our cloak of civilisation seems made of very common frieze when it comes to a contested election. Perhaps it gets ragged and torn in the fight till the underlying barbarism shows through in all its native crudity. Anyhow the theory that the best man wins is generally falsified, and the old bird, if he is only early enough in the field, gets the wriggling worm of the public to support his parliamentary life. And yet this is a great and a free nation, this glorious and inconsistent England, as open and as impervious to argument as ever, but blundering on through the ages with a fairly even measure of success. Whatever the result in Wimbledon, neither the Millennium nor Blue Ruin will follow the election of either candidate for the honour of representing it in Parliament.

Meanwhile London and the House of Commons have been going through the agonising question of whether it was right of the Lord Chamberlain to withdraw the license for acting "The Mikado" during the visit of Prince Fushimi to England. It is a pity that Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan are no longer earthly collaborators, for they could not find a better subject for a libretto of the liveliest type than in the attitude of the trembling Lord Chamberlain towards their very nearly immortal "Mikado." The debate in the House was as comic as the opera itself. It seems lamentable that the managements of the various theatres could not be trusted to avoid automatically staging a piece that might hurt the feelings of the Japanese Prince There would always be, of course, the possibility that he might view it in the light of a compliment. But our scrupulous Lord Chamberlain felt it his duty to cry "Hush ! here comes the Bogy Man ! we must not hurt his sensibilities." Prince Fushimi, unless he has entirely controlled every impulse of curiosity, must by this time be dying to hear the wonderful prohibited opera. Who knows but he might be able to sit through it with the same stoicism he evinced when the wrong Japanese Anthem was played in his honour and he never moved a muscle. The Japanese are a brave people.

The condensing of London goes on fast side by side with County Council improvements, talk about hygiene and the benefits to be obtained from open-air treatment, from the development of muscle, from free ventilation and other excellent things. To a philosopher it is amusing to find practice differ as widely from precept as it has done ever since rules for conduct were laid down and so flagrantly violated in the Garden of Eden. Everywhere have risen or are rising great gloomy barracks, yclept Mansions, for the housing of families in flats of varying dimensions. The rent for an infinitesimal suite in one of these caravanserais is abnormally high. A tiny two-roomed flat with just space to get inside and close the door costs as much as a six or eight roomed house, while a flat of more reasonable accommodation runs away with a big slice of income and evolves a mild wonder as to where the advantage lies. Nevertheless houses are standing empty and flats grow dearer as well as more numerous. The converted flat which is really a divided house, with very slight alterations, brings in nearly double the original rent, so easily do tenants deceive themselves into the belief that a flat is more economical and convenient than a house. The great servant question is undoubtedly at the bottom of the change in home arrangements, and it seems to be as acute as ever. But what sort of etiolated beings will these great human hives give up when a generation of children have grown up in their sunless, airless, overcrowded precincts ! The Londoner must inevitably develop differently from all the rest of the British tribes. But with all its faults, there is no place on earth to an Englishman like this little village.

AN OLD SANITORIUM.

Few of those passing up to Simla and Kasauli for duty or pleasure, know that on the outer hills overlooking Kalka to the south-east is the site of a sanitorium long prior to Kasauli and Dagoshai. The natives still know it is the "Purana Chaoni," but its proper name is Banasar. Before describing my visit to the old site, it may be interesting to give a brief history of this part of the hills since they came into our possession after 1814. In that year the war with Nepal broke out and Sir David Ochterlony in military charge of Ludhiana, our then large frontier station, successfully led an expedition into the hills via Rupar and Nilagarh against the Gurkhas, who under their famous General Amer Sing Thapa were defeated at Malaun and Deothal in the vicinity of Subathu. As the Raja of Kehnthal near Simla and the Rana of Bhagat (Solon) sided with the Gurkhas, Lord Moira, then Governor-General, directed that portions of their states should be confiscated and made over to Patiala as a reward for friendly assistance given during the war.

Banasar, with the country about the present Kasauli, was amongst the confiscated lands belonging to the Rana of Bhagat, and several old forts on commanding positions are still picturesque objects pointing to a turbulent past. Of these Thadogarh, seen on the left as one journeys to Kasauli, was used in recent times by Patiala as a prison, and the others, Jagatgarh and Ajmerigarh, a few miles north-east of Banasar, were built by Jagat Prakash and Ajmer Prakash, bygone Rajahs of Nahan State to guard their borders to the north. These forts were dismantled and abandoned during the twenties of last century. Banasar hill sprang into notice in 1830 when Sir George Clarke, Political Agent in Umballa, and later Agent to the Governor-General for the then North-West Frontier, selected this hill top as a sanitorium, as it was conveniently near Umballa. Houses were built, roads made, and the place was yearly visited by Sir George Clarke, Colonel Richmond, Major Broadfoot, afterwards killed at Sobraon in the Sikh war, Colonel Mackeson, after whom the fort between Peshawar and the Kohat Pass is named, George Edmonstone and others. Their staff accompanied them together with a small escort. The approach to it was by a bridle path from Pinjore to the foot of the hills, five or six miles south-east of Kalka, and which is still visible. In those days Kasauli, Kalka, Dagshai, Sanawar, and Solon did not exist ; and Simla was only in its infancy. It was in 1842 that Kasauli was started and Mr. Carnac Barnes, then Political Agent, abandoned Banasar and transferred his residence to Kasauli.

RUINS AND FRUIT BLOSSOMS.

It was the end of May last year when I got an opportunity of visiting this little old-time hill station, and with a friend we made an early start in rickshaws to Dharmpur where we met our hireling tats. Rising up to and passing through Dagshai, a truly lugubrious looking military penal settlement, the path led along bare hill sides down into pretty pine-clad valley where we halted for tiffin. The last two miles were done along the earliest cart road to Simla which passed well to the south of the present one, and was abandoned shortly after the Mutiny. A fairly easy ascent through pine woods brought us to the hamlet of Johari, with a picturesque temple and large masonry tank. This is a place of some sanctity and boasts a large annual fair, which we had missed by a few days. From here passing under the hill on which stands the remains of fort Ajmerigarh, we reached a high ridge overlooking the Gaggar Valley, and continued the rest of the way along it enjoying glorious and extensive views on both sides. The hill side being at this season covered with wild fruittrees in blossom gave additionalbeauty to the scene. Late in the evening Banasar was reached and the camp of another friend making a duty tour through this part of the hills.

Next morning we all explored the old site and wandered along the many paths laid out among the pine woods which cover the hill. Nothing remains of the old houses, but a masonry tank and a portion of an old watch tower can still be seen; and until recently some fine deodars planted by Sir G. Clarke were still standing. As these, however, interfered with the work of a survey party, they were cut down. Below and on a saddle connecting Banasar with another hill lies the small excavated drill and cricket ground, and here, half embedded in the ground, we came on an old stone roller, no doubt used for the pitch. The elevation is only a little over 5,500 feet, and the usual difficulties in water supply doubtless led to the place being given up in favour of Kasauli.

WOMEN'S MELA.

On our return journey that afternoon, we paid the Jagatgarh fort a visit—a massive square masonry building with bastions at the corners, a well in the centre, and the wooden beams supporting an upper floor still there in places, as hard as iron, attesting the excellence of the timbers and work in the past, which would put to shame similar materials used in the present day by builders, both military and civil. That night we camped near the temple at Joherji and found that three miles further was another spot of sanctity dedicated to some saintly being who had been kindly mindful of the needs of the dainty feminine, and a mela was going on that night in his honour attended by crowds of women and girls from all the country side round. Many groups of these we had passed on the road forming bright patches of colour in the woods and on the further hill sides, for all were in gala dress. A native gentleman with our party who was doing guide told us the great feature of this mela was the immense concourse of women who collect about the shrine and wait for the sounding of a sacred gong on which all bow and shake their heads violently until the gong is struck a second time. They are then supposed to see an angel, and their wishes and hopes for the year will be fulfilled. It was too far and too late for us to go and see the curious spectacle, but our native friend did ; and being a man with a sense of humour and pleasant address we had no doubt but that he materially assisted some wishful fair to see the angels. Next day by noon we were back in Kasauli. It may interest sportsmen to know that the Gaggar Valley in the hills is said to be full of game and should give an excellent weekend for those so disposed at Kasauli and Dagshai.—L. W. S. in the *Pioneer*.

IT is generally believed that the tiger is unable to climb trees, but the following incident described by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* shows of what a tiger may be capable under the influence of fear. With a view to ascertaining what a tiger might be able to accomplish in the way of a long jump, the Rajah of a Native State had a deep circular ditch excavated, and turned a tiger out on the circumscribed island. The ditch was quite dry, but the sides being almost perp

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

Government by Decree Condemned.

"DANGER TO THE DYNASTY AND THE NATION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

A serious political situation has arisen in Portugal.

Meetings of Peers and Deputies, held at Lisbon yesterday, passed resolutions declaring that the present Government by Decree was dangerous to the Dynasty and to the Nation.

Seven Councillors of State have written to the King protesting against Government by absolutism.

The Legitimist Party is showing activity.

[The Vicomte De Wrem, Portuguese Consul-General in India, is under the impression that the situation has been exaggerated, but has communicated with the Governor-General of Portuguese India with a view to obtaining official information.]

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN PERSIA.

The Trouble at Tabriz.

ALLEGED CONNIVANCE BY THE SHAH.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that owing to complaints of plundering against the levies of the Governor of Luristan, who was mentioned on May 23, the Persian Minister of Interior informed Parliament that troops were being despatched to restore order.

Members of Parliament declare that the trouble at Tabriz was instigated by the Government.

Parliament sent a deputation to the Shah and the Premier urging that prompt action should be taken in view of the report that Rahim Khan's irregulars were plundering villages and had killed 250 people.

An enquiry was promised, but Parliament was dissatisfied with this reply and expressed the opinion that the Shah was conniving at and instigating the disorders.

A popular demonstration against the Shah followed. The bazaars were closed.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Persian and British authorities are taking joint measures to suppress the traffic in arms, by sea, to Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

INDIANS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Expulsion Inexpedient.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The German Colonial Congress, in discussing the question of Indian Traders in German East Africa, recognised that, despite German complaints, the competition of Indians would play a most valuable part in the economic life of the Colony, and that Indians could not be expelled without injury to the Colony and diplomatic difficulties with Great Britain.

THE CASE OF THE "KILBURN."

Claim for Damages Lodged.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The British Embassy at Constantinople has taken up the case of the "Kilburn" and has lodged a claim with the Porte for damages for the raiding of the ship by Arabs.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Great Destruction of Property.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A tornado has occurred in Texas.

Seventy people have been killed and injured, and there has been great destruction of property.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Unrest amongst the Engineers.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Nine-tenths of the underground white miners on the Rand are now out.

The engineers are taking a ballot on the question of joining the strike.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL.

Further Appeal.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Lord Curzon is making a fresh appeal for the Clive Memorial Fund.

He appeals especially to retired Indian Civil Servants, and publishes a first list of 142 subscriptions, mainly from prominent Anglo-Indians amounting to £1,371

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The death has occurred of the widow of the late President McKinley.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Peninsular* with the English mails of the 17th instant left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. *Mooltan* left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p. m. to-day.

DEATH OF MR. MARTIN WOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

The death is announced to-day of Mr. Martin Wood, who was for many years connected with journalism in Bombay.

"EMPIRE DAY."

Celebration in Patiala State.

CONDEMNATION OF BENGALI AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

The "Empire Day" celebrations in Patiala were marked by speeches showing strong feeling in Patiala against the recent agitation in British territories, especially in the Punjab.

Rai Bahadur Gangaram, C. I. E., said that it was an evil wind from Bengal that had sent across to the Punjab seeds of agitation and unrest which in its prolific soil had, to some extent, taken root, but that it behoved them as good husbandmen to uproot these tares from the wheat and to destroy them. It was also for the Government to see that such tares and weeds should not choke the harvests of better things and disfigure the beauty of the flowers that grow up in the Punjab garden. He deplores the tone and the language employed by the agitators, both in the Press and on the platform He most strongly denounced the participation by the students and school boys in politics. He thought some steps should be taken to prevent this. He would advise them to devote their time to acquiring knowledge and only in maturer age—when they had fitted themselves for more serious work—to attempt the larger spheres of usefulness. "First deserve and then desire," said the Rai Sahib, should be our motto.

Khalifa Hamid Hussain dwelt on the equity and justice of the British Raj and the peace which it had secured the country where all classes enjoyed perfect freedom. "Empire Day" was one, he said, on which all—without distinction of class or creed—should unite and enjoy the blessings of the British Raj.

COLLAPSE OF A JUTE MILL.

Twelve Men Injured and One Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

During the storm on Thursday last, a portion of the roof of the Arathoon Jute Mill collapsed burying several mill hands underneath. Rescue work was immediately undertaken under the guidance of the Manager. One man was pulled out dead and six men severely injured who were sent to hospital.

LATER.

Details of the jute mill disaster show that the building which collapsed was intended to be utilised as a sorting department and was in course of construction. The mill hands during tiffin time had taken shelter from rain when the walls collapsed. Twelve men were injured, six so severely that their condition it uncertain. One man, as already wired, was taken out dead from the debris.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. SAVAGE.

To be Tried at Dacca,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The District Judge of Dacca to-day said he did not think there was sufficient reason to transfer the case against Mr. Savage to the High Court or to apply to the High Court under Section 526. It is understood the case will be taken up some time in July.

THE CASE AGAINST EZEKIEL COHEN.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The case against Ezekiel Abraham Salegh Cohen for cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property ended to-day before Mr. Justice Woodroffe. The Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges and the prisoner was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME FOR DACCA.

A Compliment to the Lieut-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 27.

A fund has been started at the instance of some Brahmo Missionaries for the establishment of a Widows' Home and Orphanage at Dacca for the benefit of Hindus as well as Mahomedans. It has been proposed that the institution should be named after the Hon'ble Mr. Hare.

KASHMIR CHOLERA RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

The cholera epidemic in Kashmir shows signs of abatement, the number of cases reported during the week ended May 20 being 1,474 and the number of deaths 762 against 1,731 cases and 817 deaths of the previous week.

The disease, however, continues to commit great ravages in the town of Anantnagh where 732 cases and 371 deaths are reported since November 1906.

The total number of cases of cholera recorded in Kashmir is 7,656, of which 4,136 have had a fatal termination.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Arrest of Two Rawalpindi Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

Mansa Ram, pleader, and Moti Ram, clerk, two of the persons alleged to have been concerned in the recent Rawalpindi riots who had absconded and for whom rewards were offered, were arrested at Calcutta a few days ago. It appears that these two men left Rawalpindi without any definite object at the time, but when they found that others for whose arrest rewards were offered and were being quickly traced, they suddenly conceived the idea of proceeding to Japan to solicit her intervention, and with this object in view they proceeded to Calcutta where, however, they found themselves short of funds. They therefore wired to their people in Rawalpindi to send them money and somehow the police got information of their whereabouts and intention and wired off to the Calcutta police to effect their arrest.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL AGAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

Mr, Bepin Chunder Pal made a speech last Saturday in Calcutta at a meeting of certain well-known societies in connection with Sakhti Puja celebration, in course of which he said the time for talking was about to end. He then very forcibly showed the necessity of worshipping Kali, and suggested that it should be worshipped in every village and hamlet on every "Amavasya" night.

He advised students who were above sixteen not to join, and incidentally told their parents not to send them to schools and colleges when these would reopen next month as a protest against the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Ordinance and Education Circular. If they would stand aloof for, say, three months the Government would be compelled to climb down and withdraw all their obnoxious orders as they had done with others before. The students would not lose anything, but rather they would gain much. Some Madrassi gentlemen were present and Mr, Bepin addressed them briefly in English.

THE ARBUTHNOT CASE.

The Prosecution Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 27.

At the Egmore Police Court before Mr. W. E. T Clarke the hearing of the charges preferred by Government against Sir George Arbuthnot commenced at noon to-day. Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. James Short, of Messrs. Short and Bewes, appeared to prosecute, while the accused was defended by Sir Henry King of Messrs. King and Josselyn.

Before the proceedings commenced Colonel W. B. Browning, I. M. S., C. I. E., gave evidence in support of the medical certificate he had given in favour of Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswamy Moodelliar who had been summoned to give evidence as a witness for the prosecution. Colonel Browning stated that he had examined Sir Savalay on Friday last and found that he was on that day unfit to attend the Court. In his opinion Sir Savalay would be able to attend Court in a few days.

His Worship intimated to Mr. Short that a fresh subpœna would be issued against Sir Savalay requiring his attendance on Wednesday.

With the permission of the Court, Sir George Arbuthnot was allowed to sit beside his solicitor.

Mr. Powell then opened his case dealing first with the Equitable Assurance Society's affairs. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn was examined as a witness.

The following is the gist of Mr. Powell's opening speech. The Equitable Assurance Society was regulated by Act VI of 1869. It was a mutual society ,and there was a Board of Directors which, under the Act, managed the affairs of the Society. The Board was elected by the members of the Society. Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. were the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society. As such it was their duty to carry out the orders of the Directors. The accused was also a Director and Chairman of the Society. Premiums were due half yearly on 1st January and 1st July with a month's grace in each case. The amount in the hands of the Secretaries and Treasurer on 31st July 1906 was Rs. 1,62,699-6-0 ; the outstanding claims on the same date aggregated to Rs. 73,423, leaving for investment a balance of Rs. 89,272-5-7. The investment in this case was an investment in Government securities. Under terms of the Act all moneys that were not held over for payment of outstanding claims were to be invested in Government securities and nothing else. On the same day *i.e.* on 31st July a resolution was passed by the Directors, of which the accused was one asking the Secretaries and Treasurers to invest a sum of Rs. 75,000 in Government Paper. The accused who had the entire direction of the business of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in his own hands purchased on 7th August Government Paper of the face value of Rs. 25,000 costing Rs. 22,920-12-6. No further purchase of Government paper was made till 17th October when paper of the face value of Rs. 25,000 costing Rs. 21,714-2-0 was bought. The other purchase of Government paper was made on 21st October, a Saturday before the close of Arbuthnot and Co. of the face value of Rs. 10,000 costing about Rs. 10,059-3-0. The total enfaced value of the paper thus purchased amounted Rs. 60,000 costing about Rs. 54,661-3-8. The balance was never invested, and the firm stopped payment on 22nd October 1906. It was charged against the accused first that the accused who knew the exact position of Arbuthnot and Co. on 31st July, that is to say, knew that they were absolutely in insolvent condition as he (Mr. Powell) would show from the various telegrams that had passed between him and the firm in London. As a Director, with that knowledge he directed that this sum (Rs. 1,62,000 and odd) should be handed over to his firm, That constituted a breach of trust in leaving in the hands of Arbuthnot and Co. this sum of money in violation of his duty as Director and Trustee on behalf of the Society in order that his firm might have the use of the money. A further sum of Rs. 75,000 that the accused was told to invest he did not invest. Rs. 25,000 and balance was invested on various dates, not at the time when he was told to invest. The firm of Arbuthnot & Co utilised the sum of Rs. 25,000 which was not invested at all. Therefore there, was a temporary misappropriation committed as regards that portion of money, *viz*, the sum that was paid in on 11th October and 20th October. There was temporary misappropriation. Mr. Powell submitted that under the construction of Section 400 it was perfectly clear that the accused had committed breach of trust.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The following postings are notified in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department :—

Captain A. J. Ralph, on return from leave, is posted to Cawnpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kreyer has been posted to Allahabad, being replaced at Kamptee by Captain J. H. Peck from Kirkee.

Captain E. G. S. Strotter, 102nd Grenadiers, officiates at Kirkee.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Premiers at Edinburgh.

ENTERTAINED BY COLONIAL STUDENTS.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Premiers had a most enthusiastic reception on the occasion of their visit to Edinburgh.

They breakfasted with 200 colonial University students and addressed the members of the Australian Club.

The Premiers were subsequently made honorary burgesses of the city of Edinburgh.

During the progress of the civic function Mr. Deakin referred to the valuable elements of Scottish blood which had contributed towards the making of the Australian nation. He added that the Scots in Australia would recognise that more than courtesy had prompted the honour of the freedom of the city which had been conferred on the Premiers.

Sir Joseph Ward said that the remarkable display of good feeling, good-will, and hospitality which had been extended to the Premiers would help greatly to strengthen the bond between the old and new worlds.

The City Corporation entertained the Premiers at luncheon. The proceedings included speeches by all the Premiers.

Dr. L. S. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, regretted that the labours of the Conference had not been so satisfactory as the Premiers had hoped. The Premiers were confident, however, that the British people would eventually accept their views. A united Empire would only be achieved by a combination of those favouring respectively idealistic and materialistic empires.

THE KING'S TEA PARTY.

COLONIAL LADIES PRESENT.

A tea party was given by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday, and the guests included Sir William Lyne and Miss Lyne, Mrs. Deakin, and Lady and Miss Ward.

The visitors drove to the Palace in motor-cars, arriving at half-past 5 o'clock. His Majesty shook hands with each individual guest, and extended a most cordial greeting to all in turn.

Tea was served at small tables so that the members of the Royal Family who were present might mingle with the guests with greater ease.

A visit to the terrace and grounds followed. King Edward joined the various groups, and chatted freely. His Majesty withdrew at 7 o'clock.

All were charmed with the graciousness and cordiality of the King and the members of the Royal Family, who assisted to entertain the visitors.

The band of the King's Colonials played selections during the afternoon.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S BANQUET.

The Duke of Westminster has entertained the colonial Premiers at a banquet.

PREMIERS' MOVEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Deakin are spending the week-end at Hatfield as the guests of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir Joseph and Lady Ward proceeded to Scotland, where they are exploring by motor-car the picturesque surroundings of Loch Lomond, "the Queen of Scottish lakes."

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

COLONIAL OPINION.

THE PRIME MINISTER SCEPTICAL.

The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the course of his speech at Manchester, said he was certain that if a poll were taken in the colonies to-morrow only a very small number would be in favour of forcing upon the motherland even by the gentle art of persuasion, a change in her fundamental policy in the supposed interests of the colonies.

He proceeded to contend that it was necessary to resist the efforts of those who were calling upon the colonies to help them to destroy the principles of free imports and free industries.

BRITISH POLITICS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in a letter to the Birmingham Unionist Association, stated that the Home Rule for Ireland movement, though thrice defeated, was not dead and that a duty still devolved on Unionists to preserve the integrity of the United Kingdom. The new responsibility of maintaining and strengthening the union of the Empire was, he said, not less important.

PLOT AGAINST KING OF ROUMANIA.

AN ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

A serious anarchist plot, to assassinate the King of Roumania, has been discovered.

Important arrests have been made.

AUSTRALIAN RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Sir William Lyne has discussed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the question of a reciprocity treaty between Australia and Canada.

Lists of articles have been exchanged, and the prospects are said to be encouraging.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

TWO HUNDRED ARRIVE IN LONDON.

Nearly two hundred Russian Socialists have reached London, and have attended meetings at Deptford. There are many detectives and foreign spies in the neighbourhood.

CRICKET.

PRESENTATION TO S. M. J. WOODS.

Early last cricket season in England a testimonial fund was started to S. M. J. Woods, the captain of the Somerset Cricket Club, who had notified his intention of relinquishing his connection with the game at the end of that season. A ready response was made to the appeal, and Woods has been presented by Somersetshire cricketers and their friends with a testimonial consisting of an address, a portrait and a purse of 1,620 sovereigns.

S. M. J. Woods is an Australian by birth, but was sent to England to be educated when he was quite a small boy. From a college in Somersetshire he went up to Cambridge and did very well there, so much so that when he left the 'Varsity he was picked to play for his county. He has played ever since, and holds the unique record of having been captain of the Somersetshire eleven since 1891. Frequently he would have had a chance of playing for England against Australia, but he would not fight in the test matches against the country of his birth. In fact one year when the Australians were very short of good men—several players being absent through illness—he played for the Australian Eleven. He took part in three test matches for Australia during that tour and had an average of 18 in batting. He was born in 1868.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND THE ALLIANCE.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entertained Prince Fushimi at a Banquet. There were present, besides the members of the Ministry, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Roberts and the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher.

The Foreign Minister proposing the toast of the guest, emphasised the continuity of the spirit and intention of the alliance between Britain and Japan. He remarked that should all others having interests in the Far East adopt, each in their own way, the same policy, then, indeed, would stability be secured by the consciousness of a community of interests and a general good-will among all would make peace pleasant and acceptable to everyone.

Prince Fushimi, in responding, dwelt on the special friendship which existed between the two nations and said that the maintenance of cordial relations was happily in the keeping of able and tried hands.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SYNDICATE.

UNDERWRITING THE DEBENTURES.

QUESTION OF A GUARANTEE.

Interviews have taken place between representatives of the Australian Mail Syndicate, Mr. T. Bent, the Premier of Victoria and Sir William Lyne, the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs.

It is understood that the underwriters of the debentures require a guarantee and a subsidy for ten years under any circumstances.

Mr Bent said he was willing to guarantee debentures to the amount of £125,000 a year for ten years if Victoria was allowed a preference in the shape of a reduction of fares and freights.

Sir William Lyne replied that it was simply impossible to consider the question of one State receiving preference over another.

Mr. Bent stated that he had no objection to any other State coming in on the same terms.

Sir William Lyne however refused to entertain the proposal.

Mr. Bent said he was not prepared to give a guarantee without some concession and merely for the honour and glory.

The Victorian Premier has arranged to see Mr. Deakin on Monday with reference to the question.

The syndicate is pressing for delay before the penalties provided for in the contract are enforced, but Mr. Deakin is not disposed to grant the request.

Sir William Lyne has sent a telegram to Sir John Forrest, the Acting-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and is awaiting a reply before he acts.

INTERVIEW WITH SYNDICATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. W. H. Croker, the representative in Melbourne of the mail syndicate, when interviewed said:—"As to the allegations of delay, the Commonwealth Government is more to blame than anyone else. I deny, however, that there has been any delay. The Postmaster-General has officially stated within the last few weeks that the plans and specifications were approved only so recently as the middle of February last by the Commonwealth representative in London. Then they were subjected to amendment in order to comply not only with the requirements of Captain Collins but also with those of expert architects of the Royal Navy. It will be readily understood what a large quantity of work was necessitated by the structural alterations required. All these requirements were concurred in by the contractors. When Messrs. Trevisa, Clarke and Esplin were here they became impressed with the necessity for enlarging the space for refrigerating produce, and they started home to make the necessary alterations. The fierce and strenuous opposition of the shipping ring in England has been practically overcome and I have been empowered to attend to certain financial operations here. The syndicate has already taken up the whole of the subscribing shares, amounting to £1,500,000, and members and their friends have arranged to take up £500,000 of the debenture issue leaving a balance of £1,500,000 which they have arranged with me to provide in Australia. This I have succeeded in doing upon very satisfactory terms. The details regarding this very comprehensive financial operation will be completed within a very few days."

If there should be any hitch in the completion of the contract, will the contractors not be responsible?

"Having regard to the stage reached by the satisfactory negotiations," Mr. Croker replied, "if any material hitch arises it will not be the contractors who are to blame. Special circumstances under the contract which would justify the Government in asking for a further bond have not arisen."

Mr. Croker's attention was directed to Sir John Forrest's expressed anxiety and to the shortness of the time remaining for a commencement to build the vessels.

"As to the alleged shortness of time," he replied, "in view of the Government's offer and of the very lengthened period, extending over one month, occupied in obtaining the Parliamentary sanction, without which there was no contract, and which should have been obtained in a few days, we have been guilty of no delay. The delay which occurred gave the contractors opponents some six weeks' work in their attacks, and a subsidiary factor was that the money rate increased to a phenomenal extent in England. That has since been accentuated by the Wall-street financial crash. Quite apart from the consequential offer on the part of the Government to extend the time for building the ships, and without trenching upon such an extension, the ship building contractors consider that they can build the vessels within the specified time. The biggest warship ever built in England, the Dreadnought, was completed in ten months. I deny that the syndicate is pressing for delay. As to the penalties mentioned in the message, the Government is not in a position to enforce any penalties just now. It can ask for a further bond of £25,000, if there be satisfactory evidence that there is undue delay, but the circumstances are such that there has been no unreasonable delay. No doubt there has been some delay, and for such delay—certainly during the last few weeks—the contractors are not responsible."

STATEMENT BY MR. DAVIES.

When shown the cable message Mr. Davies, the Acting-Premier of Victoria, said:—"I have had no cable message of any kind, so far, from Mr. Bent on this subject. Mr. Bent had no Cabinet authority to enter into any arrangement, and I assume that he has only indicated what he would be likely to approve if the Cabinet consented. There has been no indication, as far as I know, of the Cabinet having been favourable to any proposition. If a guarantee is to be given it appears to me that it would be only fair to offer the same terms to everyone. That would mean that new tenders ought to be called, of which a guarantee would be a condition—supposing that it were decided that any guarantee should be given. But the question also arises how far the State would be justified in entering into any guarantee for any time for a large sum which might in the end turn out to be a liability for the entire amounts in connection with any matters that do not affect the whole of the people of the State."

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

Amateur Theatricals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 25.

In spite of the untimely rain we had last month, the monsoon prospects appear to be good, up here, as the clouds are already beginning to roll up, especially in the evenings and late afternoons, which, I am told, indicates the approach of the rains. The weather, in fact, is all that could be wished—bright and fine, with a delightfully cool breeze. Our panther is still with us and last week, as I hear on very good authority, it killed a goat in the Duchess Ride, not three miles from Malcolmpeth; but, as yet, no one has succeeded in bagging it, though I believe several sportsmen have had a try.

His Excellency the Governor has a large house party staying with him at present, including Captain and Mrs. Hewett, Major and Mrs. Butler, Major and Mrs. Hoyle, Madame Polovstoff, and Mr. and Mrs. Denny, while General and Mrs. Richardson and Major Thuillier are with Sir Archibald Hunter. I am glad to see that General and Mrs. Richardson do not look any the worse for their carriage accident in Poona last week.

Last Sunday there was a larger congregation than usual in Church to hear the Bishop of Bombay preach, and they were not disappointed, as he gave us a rousing twenty-five minute sermon on the sins of Society, and the fallacy of the New Theology of Mr. R. T. Campbell, which he characterised as being an assertion of facts without proofs. The service here does not lose much from the want of an organ in the church, as the American organ is supplemented by part of the Governor's Band, who also furnish a large Section of the choir, and the musical portion of the service leaves little to be desired. The Voluntary at the end of the service is always a solo by one of the Band, which is very effective, and nearly everyone stays to hear it.

General and Mrs. Watkis gave a Children's Fancy Dress Party on Tuesday afternoon, which was attended by all the little ones in the station, who enjoyed themselves and their novel costumes thoroughly. All the mothers must have taken great pains to turn them out so prettily, and one little man in particular seemed proud of himself in uniform, with all his father's medals on.

Colonel and Mrs. Aplin gave a very nice picnic at Lingmala the same afternoon, which was largely attended. This is always a delightful spot to visit and on this occasion its natural attractions were enhanced by the presence of the Governor's Band which played during tea. Afterwards almost everyone went down to see the view from the falls—which now are very nearly dry. We proved that the story of the numbers of bees there is no fable, as we could hear the humming of countless myriads from the path, and one gentleman even got stung. We were all ready for drinks, long or short, after the stiff climb back to the bungalow before we said goodnight to our hosts, and drove home in a long stream of carriages and tongas in the gathering clouds and damp.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Sir Steyning and Lady Edgerley and Major Lee, Military Secretary, motored over to Panchgani last Monday on the occasion of the annual prize-giving of the Panchgani High Schools. Before the prizes were distributed by Lady Edgerley, His Excellency made a speech, and a report of the Schools' progress was read.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie gave another most enjoyable picnic, this time at Kate's Point. After an excellent tea, an old Persian Fortune-teller told us all our fortunes, some of them most amusing, and, according to him, there are many about-to-be great and rich people now in Mahableshwar.

The Tennis Tournament is still progressing and the finals of the Men's Singles and Mixed Doubles are to be played off at the Government House Garden Party on Saturday.

On Wednesday night the Mahableshwar Dramatic Society gave their performance in the Sticke Court, which made an admirable theatre, though the stage sometimes appeared to be a little small. The charity to benefit is the St. Alban's Home for European and Eurasian Girls of the Bombay Presidency, and as the House was full, there should be a substantial sum to hand over. The "Duchess of Bayswater" was originally announced, but owing to the unfortunate accident to Mr. Clarke, it had to be abandoned as enough time was not left for rehearsals, and the "Area Belle" was substituted. His Excellency the Governor and Sir Archibald Hunter brought large parties, and everyone in the station was present. In the interval between the two pieces, coffee and ices, provided by His Excellency the Governor, were handed round. The Misses Westlake, Johnson, Forbes, Doderet, Willis, Wickham and Saportas acted as waitresses, very prettily dressed in white and pink as at the Café Chantant.

The Programme and Caste were as follows :—

THE AREA BELLE.

Characters.

Pitcher ...	...(In the Police) ...	Mr. F. V. Foster.
Tosser ...	...(In the Grenadiers)	Mr. M. Wickam.
Walker Chalks	...(A Milkman) ...	Mr. J. S. Graham.
Mrs. Croaker	...(The Missus) ...	Miss Protheroe.
Penelope ...	...(The Area Belle) ...	Mrs. Thomas.

THE SHADES OF NIGHT.

A Fantasia in 1 Act by R. Marshall.

Characters.

Captain the Hon. Terence Trivett	.....	Major W. Bannerman, A.D.C.
Winifred Yester...	.....	Miss Alexander.
Sir Ludovic Trivett	(Phantoms) ...	Mr. G. B. Clarke.
The Lady Mildred Yester		Mrs. J. St. John Graham.

Scene :—the Haunted Room of Trivett Towers.

In the "Area Belle," Mrs. Thomas in the title role appeared to be a little nervous at first, and her lines suffered somewhat in consequence, but she gathered confidence as she went on, and it is difficult to understand how Pitcher and Tosser could so easily have resigned their claim to the hand and affection of such a charming "Penelope." Miss Protheroe made a very successful debut as "Mrs. Croaker," and made as much as possible out of her small part. As "Pitcher," Mr. Foster was an ideal policeman, and his voice was well in keeping with his (on the stage) corpulent figure. Mr. Wickham was excellent as "Tosser", and quite brought down the house when he was discovered with his lengthy frame doubled up in a cupboard. Although his name did not appear in the Bill he also took a small part "off" in "The Shades of Night" when his realistic cock-crow brought down the curtain. Mr. Graham in the part of "Walker Chalks" had only a small part as the humble and unpretentious lover, but he came in very strongly at the end when Pitcher and Tosser retired and left the field open. His by-play with the eggs, brought as a present for Penelope and broken in his pocket when he pressed his hand on his heart, was very good. The company received a well-earned call at the fall of the curtain and the ladies were presented with bouquets.

The 'Shades of Night" depends largely on the efficient management of the lights for stage effects when the phantoms are on, and this was capitally managed. The footlights were covered by a screen, and strong Kitson lamps had been obtained from Poona to throw rays where desired. The effect obtained was excellent. The scenery was very good and everything went off without a hitch, with the one exception that the curtain was a little slow in falling when the cock crew, the signal for the phantoms to become invisible.

As Winifred Yester, Miss Alexander made a great hit, and looked charming in her old-fashioned fancy-dress; she spoke exceptionally clearly, and has great powers of acting. The other mortal, Major Bannerman, looked a trifle out of place in a costume play in a modern evening dress, and he might with advantage have put more enthusiasm into his love-making, which was not so realistic as might have been expected of Captain the Hon. Terence Trivett, whose ghostly ancestor "gave him away" with regard to several other ladies. The phantoms were exceedingly good, though the small stage rather cramped their graceful old-world bows and curtseys and quite precluded their going through the quadrille, which was a pity. Mrs. St. John Graham looked extremely well and her acting, particulary in the poisoning act, was splendid. It is an old and trite saying that comparisons are odious, but we may perhaps be allowed to make an exception in the case of Mr. Clarke who was undoubtedly the "star" of the evening, and acted his part in a way that would have been good in many a professional. In addition he undertook the difficult duty of stage-manager and it was largely due to his experience and knowledge of stagecraft that everything went off so successfully. When the company took their call after the fall of the curtain Mrs. Graham and Miss Alexander were presented with many lovely bouquets.

I must not forget to mention the orchestra whose duties were very ably discharged by the Governor's Band, particularly in the "Shades of Night" when "soft music," was played while the phantoms were on. The great success of the evening must be very gratifying to the performers who worked so hard, and to Mrs. Alexander who played a very prominent part in organising the performances. We all hope they will feel encouraged to present another play before the end of the season.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" will sail from No. 2 Shed, Victoria Docks, at 7 p.m. to-day the 28th. Medical Inspection at 6-30 p.m. sharp. The following is the List of passengers :—

For Liverpool.—Mrs. Haynes, child and infant; Mrs. Haynes' nurse, Mr. A. Wise, Mrs. A. Wise and Infant Miss Cruksbank, Mr. Law, Mr. R.T. Keene, Mrs. Keene, Mrs. Westropp, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. A. Ball and infant, Lt.-Col. Gordon Hill.

For London.—Mr. Milborrow, Mr. F. B. Young, Mr. C. Tothill, Miss E. W. Ramsay, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mr. Davison, Mrs. Davison, Miss Read, Major Peterson.

For Port Said.—Mr. E. F. T. Smith, Mr. Nicklin, Mr. Polotsoff, Mrs. Polotsoff, maid and valet.

THEIR Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark will pay a State visit to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace from June 8 to June 13. Owing to their engagements, their Danish Majesties will be unable to prolong their stay in England. The King and Queen of Denmark will probably arrive at Portsmouth from Flushing.

MR. W. H. UKERS, Editor of the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*, of New York, who paid a visit to the tea and coffee districts of India at the end of last year, gives an interesting account of his experiences in the April number of his journal. He pays the following high tribute to the methods in vogue among coffee planters in Mysore and to Dr. Lehmann :—"Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the methods followed all over Mysore. Digging is resorted to at least once or twice a year, and all kinds of experiments in mulching, manuring etc., are constantly being tried under the direction and advice of the very efficient Department of Agriculture at Bangalore, presided over by Dr. A. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist. I omitted to state before that I visited Dr. Lehmann at Bangalore and was shown all over the splendid Chemical Laboratory and Experimental Farm there. As a result of this painstaking interest in the coffee, it has been preserved in India much longer than otherwise could have been the case. The tree is made to do its best under such scientific treatment and only adverse climatic conditions have at times interfered with the fulfilment of all its promises."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Tasmanian Finances.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM PROHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 13.

One of the most important matters, from an Australian commercial point of view, which Mr. Deakin is handling in London is the proposed treaty between the Government of Japan and the Commonwealth of Australia. The Prime Minister intended when he left Australia to see Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, on the subject at the earliest possible moment after his arrival in London. It is understood that negotiations are now proceeding which result in a commercial treaty granting to the products of the Commonwealth, the most favoured nation treatment under the new Japanese tariff which came into operation towards the end of last year. Whatever arrangement is made will be entirely of a commercial character, and will in no way lower the legislative barriers set up against the entrance of Japanese to the Commonwealth. It is possible that the difficulties that presented themselves last year, when Mr. Deakin was exchanging despatches with the British Government, still prove insuperable, and that the negotiations will come to nothing. The demand on the part of a large section of the Australian commercial community for a treaty with Japan arose out of the extraordinary condition of affairs which the promulgation of the new Japanese tariff introduced. When the tariff was proclaimed it was found that Queensland—by virtue of her adhesion, prior to federation, to Lord Kimberley's 1894 treaty with Japan—alone of the Australian States was entitled to the lower schedule of duties. Goods from Melbourne would, under the tariff, be charged a higher duty than those from Brisbane. It remains to be seen whether pourparlers in Downing-street and conversations with the Japanese Minister at the court of St. James and Prince Fushimi, who is now in London, will secure results which will place the products of all the States of the Commonwealth on an equality.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RABBITS.

There are people among us who doubt whether the remedy is not worse than the disease in the campaign against rabbits. The progress report of Dr. Danysz, in connection with his experiments on Broughton Island with rabbit virus, is, perhaps, satisfactory to those persons who would permit the rabbits of the Commonwealth to be destroyed by means of a virulent and contagious disease. By the hundreds and thousands of people who are utterly opposed to the introduction of such a plague it is not viewed with any less alarm, however, because, so far as the experiments have gone, the French savant is confident that he has succeeded in proving the correctness of his theory. He claims to have demonstrated that his virus is as contagious and spreads just as well among rabbits in the open as in a cage, and he asserts that it is dangerous only for rabbits. The latter statement, it is urged, receives strong support from the fact that the people on Broughton Island ate mutton that had been so affected and suffered no harm. There are further experiments yet to be made, and when Dr. Danysz returns from his holiday trip to his native country no doubt he will apply to the authorities for permission to change the venue of these experiments to the mainland. That is a question of such grave importance that no doubt it will be discussed with the thoroughness it deserves. "Once the deadly virus is introduced with wholesale effect among the rabbits running wild in Australia," writes the Melbourne *Age* which is opposed to the Danysz treatment, "nobody can say with confidence what may be the result. One effect will certainly be the destruction of a large and growing industry—the exportation and home consumption of the flesh of rabbits, as well as the exportation and local use of their fur and skins. Then the humanitarian aspect of the question has to be considered. It is horrible to contemplate the destruction of millions of dumb creatures in such a painful and loathsome manner. There are other contingencies which should command grave consideration before Dr. Danysz's scheme is adopted, and which it is hard to imagine can be out-weighed by the mere destructiveness of the rabbit, however great that may be. There does not seem the slightest probability of the acquiescence by the Commonwealth Parliament in the proposal to sow the germs of this disease broadcast over the Commonwealth."

EFFECTS OF OPIUM PROHIBITION.

The annual report of the Sub-Collector of Customs at Port Darwin shows that, in spite of the diminution of the population at Port Darwin, there has been an increase in the importations of spirits and rice. The Chinese in the Northern Territory, being deprived of opium, are consuming larger quantities of spirits and rice—a fact which proves the soundness of the contention of those Chinese merchants who supported the anti-opium movement on the ground that the profit on rice and spirits was much greater than that on a "cut" line like opium. The customs revenue for 1906 shows an increase of £2,300 from stimulants, and £602 from agricultural products, including rice. The decrease in the revenue received under the head of narcotics, attributable to opium prohibition, was £5,699. One of the most influential Chinese merchants at Port Darwin assured the Sub-Collector that his fellow countrymen were eating much more rice since the prohibition of opium was enforced. Elsewhere in the report a satisfactory increase in the production of minerals in the Northern Territory is recorded.

It did not appear quite sensible to use surplus revenue to pay off a legimate loan until the illegitimate loans had been repaid. The unfounded debt should be got rid of first. Referring to the Premier's negotiations with the London and Westminster Bank, Mr. Davies said the Government could break its agreement in certain directions by paying certain penalties. To an extent the Government had to pay a penalty every time it redeemed a loan without doing so through the bank.

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

With respect to the remission of the fines imposed on shipmasters for bringing prohibited immigrants to Australia in contravention of the Immigration Restriction Act, some further information has been made available by Mr. A. Lewis, Acting Secretary for External Affairs. It appears that the remission practice has the effect of bringing to the Government's aid the private detective systems of the leading shipping firms which employ coloured sailors. Some companies have in their pay two or three coloured detectives who trace any deserters among the lascars. When a captain is fined for allowing an alien to land, these detectives get to work, and in one or two cases they succeed in tracing the prohibited immigrant and in securing the man's deportation. Before any remission of a fine takes place all expenses, including police rewards, cost of deportation, as well as legal charges, are deducted. When an alien disappears into the interior full descriptions are circulated by the State police authorities, and often long after his entrance he is traced and reported by members of his own race.

SHODDY SILK CONFISCATED.

An interesting illustration of the benefits conferred on the Australian housewife by the Commerce Act has been afforded by the confiscation by the Acting Minister of Customs of a quantity of goods, falsely described as "silk," but which proved on analysis to be "loaded" with 50 per cent. of highly injurious mineral matter. The confiscation is to be followed by prohibition of the importation of any similar goods. When making the announcement yesterday, the Minister said :—"I regard this as one of the most impudent attempts at fraud on the public that I have ever seen. It looks pretty well does this silk, but I should say that the adulteration to which it has been subjected would make it very injurious, or at any rate very unpleasant to the wearer. If the wearer was caught in a shower it would be extremely awkward, for the silk would be converted into a sort of sieve. Of course the stuff will be forfeited—there is about £50 worth in this consignment. I shall deal pretty severely with anyone bringing into Australia this sort of stuff under a false trade description. I am considering the advisability of prohibiting these and all similar goods."

MEMORY TRAINING.

The Pelman system of memory training is about to be introduced to Melbourne. Mr. Pelman is a German psychologist, who is said to have devoted more than twenty-five years to the problems associated with the laws of memory, his object being to arrange and explain these laws in a manner that can be understood practically by anyone who can read, thereby enabling them to memorise with ease by applying to the task the natural laws of the mind. He now numbers his pupils by the thousand and it has become necessary to translate his system into five languages, and to establish schools in different countries from which his system is taught. The correspondence method is adopted, this being found the most successful, as it necessitates the pupil putting forth a certain amount of effort, instead of relying upon oral instruction by a teacher. Mr. W. J. Ennever, who has been associated with Mr. Pelman in propagating the system, has come specially to Australia to supervise the course of instruction in this country.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ANTI-ASIATIC MEASURE.

Chinese Support British Indians.

The *Natal Indian Opinion* of April 20th, says:—The Chinese community held a Mass Meeting in Johannesburg on Sunday last, whereat it was decided to support the proposals outlined in the speech of the Chairman of the British Indian Mass Meeting held recently in Johannesburg. Accordingly, the following telegram was despatched to the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria, on Monday last :—

"The Transvaal Chinese Association respectfully submits that the free Chinese community of the Transvaal has seen the proposal made by the Indian community for voluntary registration in place of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act. My Association, on behalf of the Chinese community, endorses the proposal of the Indian community and is of opinion that the Amendment Act is unnecessary and wounds the feelings of the community. The matter was discussed at a mass meeting of the Chinese held in Johannesburg yesterday. Humble written representation follows."

This was followed by the appended letter :—

"To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Pretoria, Sir,—At a general meeting of the Transvaal Chinese Association held on the 14th instant it was resolved to approach the Government regarding the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, and respectfully to submit that the proposal made by the Indian community for voluntary re-registration is entirely acceptable to the Chinese community. In the humble opinion of the meeting the Asiatic Law Amendment Act is degrading to the Asiatic community. My Association, therefore, respectfully trusts that the proposal of voluntary re-registration will be accepted.—I have, etc., (sd.) L. T. Chue, Chairman, Transvaal Chinese Association."

Commenting upon the above, the *Rand Daily Mail* says :—

The support given by the Transvaal Chinese Association to the recent offer of the British Indians to submit to voluntary re-registration as an alternative to the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance, unites practically the whole of the free Asiatic community in the Colony in opposition to the Ordinance which still awaits the Royal assent. The compromise which is now unanimously urged was suggested at the mass meeting of British Indians held in Johannesburg on Good Friday.

In one respect the offer for voluntary re-registration goes further than the Ordinance, for it is agreed that "all children over the age of discretion shall be armed with permits, whereas the Ordinance does not include children or women. It is also recommended that no Indian should be able to take out a trading licence without producing his permit, and there are; minor proposals, with a view to satisfying the fears of the European population On the face of it, this compromise appears to be as adequate a safeguard against illegal immigration as the Ordinance itself, and it is a pity that it was not suggested to the Government before the Ordinance went through—but this, it may be, was due to the fact that the progress of the Bill was unusually rapid. It would undoubtedly be well if the complicated problem of the status of the Asiatics in the Transvaal—made the more difficult by the pledges given in the past—could be solved by some compromise which would avoid the friction and the bickering inevitable in enforcing the law. It could be carried out even if the Ordinance received the royal assent at once. The important point is whether in the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government the voluntary scheme suggested would satisfactorily fulfil all the obligations at the Ordinance. If this is the case the Government might well seriously consider the suggestion.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 151·61 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	30,000	...	36,000
Or per mile of Railway	43	213	...	255
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	91,831	3,97,334	3,255	5,92,420
Total for 18 weeks	97,831	5,27,334	3,255	6,28,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,986	34,970	160	42,116
Per mile of Ry. do.	49	248	1	298
Total to corresp date do.	112,622	5,30,031	4,670	6,36,323

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 6,116
Do. do. ... „ 27,903

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 91 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "MIKADO" AFFAIR.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Stage.

I am not a dramatic critic, writes Spencer Leigh Hughes in *M. A. P.* I do not belong to that small but fierce tribe as Mr. Birrell described the readers of Borrow's works, but even I can take some interest in this question of the suppression of the *Mikado*, which is exciting so much interest, and which threatened to create a crisis. And the incident has led me to look into the connection between the Lord Chamberlain and the Stage—not this Lord Chamberlain in particular, but the holder of that office at any time. The history of that connection may be said to date from the Licensing Act of 1737, though before that date the Lord Chamberlain had exercised what Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has described as a sort of misty control, founded on uncertain traditions. At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were many debates on the subject in the House of Commons, and I may say that on this part of the subject I am indebted for much curious information to my friend Mr. A. F. Robbins, who is a recognised authority on all matters concerning both Parliament and the Stage. In a debate in March 1735 Mr. James Erskine expressed alarm at the number of theatres in London. He pointed out to an impressed House that there were actually six playhouses—the Opera House, the French playhouse in the Haymarket, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Goodman's Fields. He caused a sensation by declaring that there were twice as many of these establishments in London as there were in Paris, and he increased that sensation by declaring that "Italian signoras receive salaries equal to Lords of the Treasury and judges of the land." One can imagine the indignation of the Lords of the Treasury at such a revelation.

Of course, the theatrical profession did not take these threats lying down, and petitions were presented to the House protesting against honest players being deprived of their living. A certain eccentric actor, Antony Aston, appealed to the House that, as he was a poor man, and in danger of being ruined, he might be heard at the bar of the House, and permission having been granted to Antony, he seems to have so entertained the House that the threatened Bill was rejected in its first shape. Perhaps, as Parliament is vastly attached to precedent, some popular actor—or, better still, some charming actress—may be allowed to state, at the bar of the House, the case for *The Mikado*. And as the official ukase has gone forth against the music as well as the words someone capable of illustrating the charm of both may be chosen to entertain the hon. members. Antony Aston was evidently a shrewd fellow, for he not only carried the House with him when he appealed to it, but he immediately published a grotesque account of his speech, which had a tremendous sale.

However, the evil day was only postponed, and at length, in 1737—that is to say, in the tenth year of the reign of George II.—an Act was passed directing that a performance of any entertainment on the stage, without authority, by virtue of letters patent, or without license from the Lord Chamberlain, should be subject to penalties, and the actors should be "deemed rogues, etc., according to the Act of Anne." One immediate consequence of this Act was the closing of the new theatre in Goodman's Fields, and also of the little theatre in the Haymarket. The licenser also prohibited two tragedies—one written by Mr. Henry Brooke, who is described as "a young gentleman of a very promising genius, from Ireland, and late a student at the Temple," and the other by a Mr. Thompson. This was the first instance of the power of the licenser, and the public was furious. No doubt the ingenious young Irish bridles barrister felt at first that he had a first-class grievance, but the indignation of the public enabled him to clear quite £1,000 by subscription to his suppressed tragedy, entitled Gustavus Vasa. The public was infuriated not only at the ruthless manner in which the Lord Chamberlain interfered with native productions, but also by the partiality which he was said to show to alien strollers and players. Of course when a play was suppressed the public had no real opportunity of demonstrating but when an obnoxious foreign company was forced upon them they knew, to rise to the occasion how as was made evident in Drury Lane one night soon after the Act of 1737 became law.

In reading the account of the wild scene, one can almost see and hear our sturdy ancestors asserting their rights in no uncertain manner. Let us picture a crowded house—a house crammed with excited men and women who knew that a foreign play was going to be put on and who were determined that they would have none of it. While they were waiting for the curtain to go up, a gentleman rose and called aloud for a song in praise of the Roast Beef of Old England and immediately some one in the gallery who was prepared for the occasion sang the song in magnificent style. The whole house roared the chorus with a vehemence that threatened to crack the roof, and at the close of the chorus they thundered out three fierce "hurrahs." Now it happened that in the house was one Justice Deveil, who said he was there to maintain the King's authority, and he described the singing of the song about the beef and the cheering as a riot. Then he actually said that the King had commanded that the play should be acted, and in order that this command should be carried out the worthy magistrate has secured the support of Colonel Pulteney and a full company of the Guards. He vowed that any obstructing of the play was defying the King's authority, that he would read the proclamation, and after that all offenders would be captured by the Guards and would be subjected to all sorts of pains and penalties. It was a merry public in those days, and so the crowd only laughed and snapped their fingers.

Plays used to begin about six o'clock in those days, and as that hour approached the French and the Spanish Ambassadors and their ladies, Lord and Lady Gage, and Sir Thomas Robinson entered the stage box and all was ready. Up went the curtain—and what does the reader suppose met the view of the astonished audience? Seldom has there been such a "situation" even in that home of situations, the theatre—for there was the wretched company of foreign actors standing between two files of Grenadiers with bayonets fixed. That is how the Lord Chamberlain sought to enforce his authority in those days. Was the audience overawed? Not at all! The pit rose as one man and turned furiously on the justices who were sitting in the middle of it, and demanded savagely an explanation of the presence of the soldiers. The justices frowned, truly or not, that they knew nothing about it. Then the crowd turned on Justice Deveil—who had the pluck to own up that he was responsible for the presence of the soldiers—and demanded that Grenadiers should be ordered off the stage, and this was done. Perhaps the magistrate thought that this would conciliate the crowd, and that the play would be allowed to go on. If so, he soon had his eyes opened—and I is cars stunned by a most unearthly din.

The unhappy actors were saluted by catcalls and the playing of all sorts of instruments, the house being filled with a tempest of noises of all sorts. As they could not make themselves heard, the company resolved to treat the audience to a grand dance by twelve men and twelve women—but the merry rioters were prepared for that. Our ancestors evidently thought these little games out with great care beforehand, and no sooner did the unfortunate troupe begin to dance than a bushel or two of dried peas were flung on the stage, with the result that the dancers had to cease cutting capers, as they could not keep on their feet. Abandoning the dance, the victims tried to open the comedy, but all in vain, crowd kept up a roar of interruptions equal in volume to thunder. Then the dogged Justice Deveil was seen standing on his seat and waving his hand. Instantly there was dead silence, and the worthy magistrate tried to get the audience to agree to a compromise. According to the account given by one who was there, quoted by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, the Justice said that if they persisted in the opposition he must read the proclamation; that if they would permit the play to go on, and to be acted through that night he would promise (on his honour) to lay their dislikes and resentment to the actors before the King, and he doubted not but a speedy end would be put to their acting.

It was no good—that sturdy audience was in no humour for compromise, so they yelled "no treaties, no treaties." They were wild—and the magistrate was mad. He demanded a candle by which to read the proclamation, after which the Grenadiers were to be let loose on the people. Indeed the Guards were ordered to be ready—but at the critical moment a gentleman seized Mr. Deveil's hand and hindered him from taking up the candle. The gentleman begged the magistrate for his own sake, for the sake of the audience and also of the King, to pause. The magistrate saw the force and wisdom of this appeal. The house was unanimous and savage; if the soldiers had marched into the pit there would have been a wild riot meaning death to many. So Mr. Deveil hesitated—during the pause those melancholy actors made another attempt to go on—a yell of ferocity made the building shake. Up rose the foreign ambassadors and their ladies and as they left the house they were pursued by a wild "hurrah" from the triumphant victors who then demanded that the curtain should come down—and down it came. I imagine that this was the only occasion on which a Lord Chamberlain ever attempted to inflict a comedy on a British audience at the point of the bayonet, and from the opening chorus about the glories of roast beef to the final fall of the curtain, the victory remained with the honest crowd.

We are not likely to see such tempestuous incidents in these days, but there is no denying the fact that the Lord Chamberlain's action in regard to *The Mikado* is very unpopular. The idea that the play is insulting to the present Emperor of Japan is, of course, far-fetched, and would not be endorsed by any intelligent Japanese. Indeed, the play has been witnessed by an Imperial Prince of Japan and by his suite and courtiers, all of whom were delighted with it. The play is a fanciful and delightful skit on Japanese methods and customs some centuries ago, and already Mr. Vincent Kennedy has pointed out that if such a play is to be regarded as offensive to the Japanese of to-day, then the people of Denmark may well resent the fact that in Hamlet a King of Denmark is held up to odium as a murderer! It strikes me, too, that if such strict rules are to apply to such matters, the lords of high finance in the City may enter a protest against *The Merchant of Venice* as bringing financial operations into bad odour. And surely the various tavern-haunting scenes in which Prince Hal and Falstaff take part may be looked upon as disrespectful to the Heir Apparent. Moreover, there are in Shakespeare many impolite allusions to Justices of the Peace, which may be regarded as of the nature of contempt of court.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

No material development of depression in the North-East of the Peninsula occurred and rainfall there has been slight.

In Burma and in Eastern Bengal and Assam precipitation continued and in the North-West of India the weather has been very unsettled, although but little rain has fallen.

Port Blair had 2 inches of rain; Mergui and Rangoon ½; Akyab 3; Maymyo 1 1/2; Lashio, Myitkyina and Minbu 1/2 and Monywa 2 inches. The skies remain moderately to thickly clouded; humidity is normal and the temperature normal except in the north where it is lower than usual.

In North-East India and Orissa, the following rainfall occurred :—Shillong and Cherra poonjee half an inch; Barisal and Narayanganj 1/2; Sambalpur 1/2, and False Point and Cuttack 1/4 inch. The skies have cleared in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and is still moderately to thickly clouded elsewhere, and in Chota Nagpur the air is damper than usual while the temperature is normal in the northern districts and slightly low elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces Mainpuri and Pendra had a 1/4 inch of rain and the skies are almost clear except in the West of the United Provinces, and in the East of Central India where it is moderately clouded, while humidity and temperature are normal in Central India and the Central Provinces; but unusually damp cool weather prevails in the United Provinces.

In North-West India, Rawalpindi reports ¼ an inch of rain, D. I. Khan ¼; while the skies are moderately to thickly clouded in Kashmir and Rajputana and in parts of Gujarat, and in the Punjab and the Frontier Province the air is damper than usual and the temperture is approximately normal throughout the Division.

In the Peninsula, Gopalpur and Waltair had 1/2 an inch of rain; Mangalore 1/4; while light cloud is reported from the greater part of the Division. But humidity is below normal in the Deccan and the East Coast and the temperature normal or in light excess.

Local rain is likely in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Orissa, while in the North-West of India and in the South of the Peninsula a few falls may occur.

At the Mauritius pressure has risen rapidly and is now in considerable excess which, if taken by itself, is not favourable to a good Monsoon.

At Zanzibar and the Seychelles, however, the pressure is still practically normal and the rainfall has been below the average. The winds also have been normal in direction and rather stronger than usual. Thus the conditions at the two latter stations appear favourable.

Report of the ship Jarriving at the Seychelles from the Straits is that she met with light trades all the way, which does not indicate any unusual conditions.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 27th May 1907, was 29,814. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, 27TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	—0·79
Jask	29·623	WSW	10	95·3	79·3	90	...	...	...
Muscat	29·6·8	Calm	1	10·8	88·0	37	3·79	plus 1·78	
Aden	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·631	Calm	8	100·9	73·2	65	0·04	5·97	+1·30
Sirsa	29·619	ENE	14	108·8	81·6	54	0·03	2·65	—0·03
Delhi	29·676	NE	6	99·7	76·37	...	...	4·03	+1·11
Agra	29·672	SW	6	100	80·5	50	...	5·17	+2·06
Cawnpore	29·665	E	4	100·9	77·7	60	...	3·69	+1·48
Allahabad	29·633	E	9	99·1	79·5	50	...	4·41	+2·09
Jhansi	29·630	SE	6	103·2	84·2	71	...	4·09	+2·01
Jacobabad	29·569	NW	4	114·1	76·7	17	...	0·95	—0·31
Karachi	29·678	W	18	91·9	80·2	75	...	2·12	+0·41
Jeypore	29·671	NE	10	100·2	81·1	35	...	2·10	+0·10
Ajmere	29·64:	W	12	103·4	78·5	19	0·03	2·64	+0·57
Deesa	29·714	SSW	14	100·3	79·4	65	...	2·51	+1·79
Ahmedabad	29·739	W	8	107·1	79·7	71	...	0·31	—0·38
Bhuj	29·713	WSW	23	96·6	79·85	...	...	1·49	+0·88
Jamnagar	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dwarka	29·747	SW	19	87·8	80·3	79	...	1·97	...
Rajkot	29·736	SW	13	104·9	76·2	66	...	0·96	plus 0·26
Bhavnagar Para.	29·785	W	13	107·2	77·3	83	...	1·66	+0·76
Veraval	29·770	W	14	85·6	80·3	78	...	0·02	—0·69
Neemuch	29·697	NNE	13	99·0	71·4	44	...	1·02	—0·33
Indore	29·703	NW	10	100·1	76·1	40	...	0·43	—0·92
Saugor	29·663	E	8	103·1	81·0	37	...	3·38	plus 0·53
Jubbulpore	29·637	ENE	5	108·0	80·3	39	...	7·75	plus 4·73
Hoshangabad	29·689	WNW	4	105·3	78·3	31	...	3·90	plus 1·70
Khandwa	29·694	NW	12	105·2	82·1	38	...	2·41	plus 0·95
Raipur	29·608	S	8	109·8	80·4	43	...	6·39	plus 3·28
Nagpur	29·629	N	10	109·6	83·6	25	...	4·71	plus 1·28
Amroti	29·677	WNW	11	107·8	76·65	35	...	5·72	plus 2·14
Akola	29·688	W	13	107·8	81·9	36	...	4·04	plus 1·45
Surat	29·770	SSW	10	94·7	79·1	74	...	0·13	—0·26
Malegaon	29·733	WNW	9	101·3	74·2	19	...	1·48	plus 0·09
Bombay	29·791	W	7	92·2	80·4	74	...	0·33	—0·72
Poona	29·791	C	7	97·0	69·3	57	...	3·18	+0·35
Ahmednagar	29·763	NW	8	100·9	71·0	39	...	6·63	plus 4·63
Aurangabad	....	NW	13	105·2	72·2	42	...	2·20	...
Sholapur	29·731	NW	15	103·7	78·9	50	...	4·37	plus 1·28
Ratnagiri	29·786	N	11	90·3	78·2	68	...	0·49	—0·71
Bijapur	29·741	NW	9	100·2	73·7	32	...	7·14	plus 3·15
Belgaum	29·765	WSW	6	90·5	76·3	57	...	4·57	—1·67
Mormugao	29·789	N	11	9·0	81·4	71	...	1·36	—2·16
Karwar	29·771	NE	2	91·8	78·8	80	...	4·90	+0·48
Mangalore	29·783	N	3	93·4	80·9	74	...	8·84	plus 0·83
Calicut	29·782	NE	7	92·2	80·7	86	...	17·5	plus 0·93
Cochin	29·792	ESE	F	90·3	77·6	76	0·36	22·94	—2·62
Bangalore	29·769	W	9	94·3	67·8	51	...	9·03	plus 0·16
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·767	NW	5	104·8	82·1	28	...	8·37	plus 4·47
Masulipatam	29·642	SE	11	114·7	80·9	84	...	12·45	plus 2·40
Bellary	29·743	WNW	9	104·9	80·3	46	...	5·21	plus 0·46
Cuddapah	29·684	W	9	108·3	80·4	44	...	2·92	—1·54
Guntakal	29·650	SSW	10	108·0	82·5	52	...	23·23	plus 0·93
Coimbatore	29·754	SW	6	98·4	75·1	87	...	5·83	—3·51
Trichinopoly	29·716	SW	4	102·1	81·7	61	...	11·86	—2·18
Negapatam	29·713	SW	12	101·4	80·6	67	...	46·85	+12·91
Colombo	29·802	SW	11	89·0	80·5	89	0·01	29·98	—21·41

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk fall at Poona, Bangalore, Bellary and Cuddapah and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 12° in excess of normal at Madras, Masulipatam and Bangalore and 6° to 9° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi, and the minimum 5° in defect at Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Masulipatam and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain in light showers fell at Lahore, Sirsa, Ajmer, Mangalore and Colombo.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 6th April, amounted to Rs. 4,642, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 525. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th April were Rs. 72,685, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 9,579.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST REVIVAL.

This is a day of revivals. We have had the quaint short-waisted effects of the First Empire, and now there are unmistakable signs that the trend of fashion this summer will be in the direction of reviving the distinctive styles of the Second Empire. Some of the newest evening frocks for young girls recall the pictures of the Empress Eugenie. There are the same gathered flounces which give such a marked crinoline effect, and the same quaint bands of ribbons. These frocks are almost always made of fine muslin, and the most exquisitely delicate shades are chosen. Pure white remains the favourite colour for party frocks, but some charming ones have been seen in pale shades of blue and pink and, above all, in silver grey. In silk gauze the latter tint is extremely attractive, with silver grey satin ribbons edging the flounces—of which there would probably be six or more—and the folded bodice composed almost entirely of ruched tulle Such a gown worn with sash of silver gauze, and with some pale roses in the hair would command instant success by reason of its simplicity and its chic. Ribbons are now used to trim almost every description of gramont, but specially are they used for evening frocks, arranged in curious scroll designs, and frequently carried up the sides to simulate the presence of a tunic. These ribbons are finely gathered, and then put on the dress material just in the same manner as narrow frills of fine lace. When a very good quality of ribbons is used—and no other is of any value—the most intricate designs can be executed and with the best effects. For white chiffon evening frocks narrow frills of valenciennes are used in the same way, and the little scrolls and circles look charmingly girlish and fresh. Of course it will be understood that this style of trimming whether it be carried out ribbons or in lace inis not inexpensive, as an amazing number of yards can be crushed into quite a simple-looking design.

A CHARMING COAT.

I was more than pleased to note that Queen Amalia does not approve of the short-waisted bodice; at least, it did not make its unwelcome appearance in either of the dresses I have just described. There was just a touch of short-waisted effect in a handsome coat of Irlande, inset with Maltese lace, which had also been ordered by the Queen, but this effect was only visible at the back, and even there only in a modified form. It was a most charming coat, this confection of two beautiful laces; the fronts were long and pointed, being finished off with long silk tassels of exactly the same shade as the lace from Malta. At the back the coat was slightly gathered, and confined by a waist band of nut brown Liberty satin. Bias bands of the same satin made their appearance on the Kimono sleeves, and the coat was lined with crepe de chine in the same shade as the Maltese lace, the latter being of a pale twine tint.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MAY 25.

THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad will most likely take place during the ensuing cold weather. Correspondence is going on on the subject, and as soon as it is settled the necessary arrangements will be made.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY.

His Highness has sanctioned the construction of an Observatory on the Black Rock, at Saifabad, for the purpose of utilizing the Télescopes of the late Nawab Zaffer Jung. Mr. Subba Row, B.A., who was in charge of the instruments during the Nawab's life time, has been appointed Superintendent of the Observatory for the time being.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

As was anticipated, Colonel Gimlette, Director of the Medical Department of His Highness' Government, has objected to the proposed reduction of the post of one of the Health Officerships of the Municipality. His opinion is that two Health Officers are absolutely necessary, and Dr. Mahomed Abdul Ghani has accordingly been directed to go on with his usual duties until the matter is reconsidered by Government. It is said that Dr. Ahmed Ali, an English graduate and a specialist in matters of Sanitation, who is at present on Plague duty, will be appointed to fill the place.

NAWAB SHAUKAT JUNG'S ESTATES.

His Highness has been pleased to order the immediate attachment of the Estates in the possession of Mr. Abul Hassan, and that investigations should be made by the Inam Commissioner regarding his title to them. It is said that this order has been made on the representation of his brothers, who were refused by him a share in the family property, and are now to be paid Rs. 100 a month each out of the Estates. Final orders will be made by His Highness regarding the possession and division of the Jagheers on submission of a report after the Inam investigation. It will be remembered that Mr. Abul Hassan was a few years ago deprived of his title of "Nawab Shaukat Jung, Bahadur," as well as his emoluments as a Palace official, on the representation of Sir David Barr, as the result of certain correspondence the authorship of which was foisted upon him. There are those, however, who believe in the ex-Nawab's innocence, and think that he was made the scapegoat of certain persons whose intrigues and craftiness have been matters of public notoriety in Hyderabad for many years. This is not the only case in which an innocent person has been victimised by an abuse of power and influence. Now that things are to take a more serious turn, it is believed that His Highness has called for all the papers with a view of making a personal investigation into the facts before he confirms his order divesting the ex-Nawab of the Estate, and justice may yet prevail.

THE NEW TALUQDARS.

The new scheme sanctioned by His Highness for the appointment of about fifteen new Taluqdars is being given effect by the Revenue Department. The idea seems to be the recruitment of deserving young men with high University qualifications, with the object of infusing fresh blood into the system and raising the moral tone of these high officials. Almost the first appointment made according to this principle is that of Mr. Rai Jagmohan Lal, B.A., son of Mr. Rai Murlidar, Subadar of Warangal, who is a graduate of the local College and is a B.L. of the Madras University, whose appointment to a similar situation was recommended a few years ago. He has now been appointed 3rd Taluqdar and is posted to the Mahboobnagar District.

HINDUISM *vs.* CHRISTIANITY.

The Reverend Mr. Johnson, a Missionary, who has just returned from Benares, entertained a large audience with a Sanskrit lecture on "Hinduism *vs.* Christianity" at the Young Men's Improvement Society's buildings on Wednesday last, which was followed by a discussion on the same subject at the house of Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhya the following afternoon. This learned Missionary gentleman is a great Sanskrit scholar, having spent over a quarter of a century at Benares in studying the ancient Aryan literature, and is the first of his profession with whom the public of this place have ever come in contact, and as such many Pundits were attracted to take part in the discussion. Whatever may be the nature of the subject or the views expressed, it was a grand sight for an Oriental to see a European gentleman haranguing the audience in the dead language of his forefathers, for which he has the greatest respect, as did the Reverend Mr. Johnson quite as a Native pundit.

THE LATE NAWAB ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN KHAN.

It is with extreme regret that I have to record the death of Nawab Zain-ul-Abid in Khan, Registrar of the High Court, which unhappy event took place on the evening of Thursday last. The deceased belonged to one of the leading families of the place and was yet in the prime of life, having entered the service of Government only sixteen years ago. He was highly appreciated by everyone who knew him, Mahomedans as well as Hindus, for his good qualities and other pleasing characteristics of a Hyderabad nobleman—a type which is unfortunately fast dying out. He was a rising young man in the service, but his health broke down and he has been ill with consumption for the past year. He has left behind him three children and a host of friends to bemoan his loss.

THE COPPER CURRENCY.

It is gratifying to note the steady standardization of dubs in the market, as they are now selling at 23¾ gundas per rupee, which is two dubs less than the standard rate; and it is all the more gratifying because the result has been achieved without any special endeavours on the part of anybody. There have been innumerable complaints daily about the delay in carrying out the orders of the Government regarding the sale of dubs to the public at the Central Treasury. The necessary change has been almost achieved and with the vigorous minting of copper coins in the Government mint which is bound to go on, the improvement is hoped, will continue without relaxation until the dub is at par value.

QUETTA SPRING RACES.

Extra Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 27.

The weather was all that could be desired. There was good attendance in the first enclosure, and in the second, scanty. There were present Sir Henry, Lady, and Misses MacMahon, and General and Mrs. Smith Dorrien. The Band of the 127th P. W. O. Baluchi Infantry again played a good programme of music. To-day's extra races closed a very successful meeting, everything going off without a hitch. The course was in excellent condition. Great credit is due to the hard working and popular Secretary, Captain More.

The following are the details :—

ENGLISH STAKES.

Mr Graham's Achievement 11st 7lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Osborne's Grey Lady 8st 7lbs carried 8st 10lbs. Northmore 2
Mr Osborne's Cherry Ripe 9st 0lbs .....R Holland 3

Also ran—Careless 11st 7lbs, Jenny Lind 9st, and Ariadne 7st 7lbs.

Betting—Evens Achievement, Cherry Ripe and Grey Lady, 6 to 1 Jenny Lind and Ariadne; and 10 to 1 Careless.

The race was won easy by 1½ lengths; one length between second and third. Time—54 1/5secs.

THE HORSE RACE, 5 furlongs.

Mr. O'Hara's Woodcutter .....Owner 1
Capt Benwell's Aureole 10st 9lbs .....Capt Winter 2
Mr. Woodward's P. D. Q. 11st .....Lansdown 3

Also ran.—Black Snake 9st 12lbs.

Betting—1 1/2 to 1 Woodcutter and Aureole, 2 to 1 P.D.Q., 4 to 1 Black Snake.

The Race.—There was a good start and the horses ran in a bunch till near home. Won by 2 1/2 lengths, one length between second and third. Time 1 min. 7 2/5 secs.

THE HURDLE RACE, 1 mile over six flights.

Mr Osborne's Grey Lady 10st 0lb Carried 10st 3lbs.....Northmore 1
Capt Day's Spot One 12st.....Owner 2
Mr. Remmington's Samphire 11st 7lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran—Micky Free.

Betting :—6 to 4 Spot One, 1½ to 1 Samphire, 3 to 1 Grey Lady, 4 to 1 Micky Free.

The Race.—Samphire made running four furlongs, but Grey Lady drew out and won easy by five lengths; 1½ lengths between second and third. Time 2 min. 3 4/5 secs.

THE ARAB SCURRY, 4 furlongs.

Mr. Harkness' Don Juan 7st 13lbs (Carried 8st 6lbs Capt Thurnall 1
Capt Toogood's and Mr. O'Kelly's Mick 10st 3lbs Capt Winter 2
Major Moore's Gendarme 8st 12lbs .....Thakor 3

Also ran—Little Red Rat 11st 10lbs, Flutterbye 10st 11b, Paladin 9st 8lbs, Muscana 8st 3lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 Red Rat, 3 to 1 Gendarme and Muscara 4 to 1 Mick, 10 to

BY THE WAY.

WHERE THE RIOTS WERE.

Saint Lucia, where there has been rioting, was discovered by Columbus on the day of the saint of that name, in 1502; and Castries, the town which has suffered most from the disturbances, is called after the French Minister of that name who was Minister of the Colonies in 1785. First settled by the English in 1639, the island became French in 1642, and has since been conquered and reconquered, annexed and re-annexed, several times. Many naval engagements have taken place off its coasts, the most famous battle being that in which Rodney defeated De Grasse and recovered the command of the sea for England in 1782. In spite of the victory the island was assigned to France in the subsequent treaty; but was once more taken by Admiral Jervis, afterwards Earl Saint Vincent, when the wars of the French Revolution began.

AN AUTHOR AND HIS PUBLISHERS.

The Rev. Alfred J. Church pays, in the May *Nineteenth Century*, an interesting tribute to the publishers with whom he has had to deal. The article opens thus: "I have been an author for forty-six years. I have brought out, alone or in co-operation, more than sixty books, and I have had dealings with ten publishing houses. I have no hesitation in saying that these dealings have been satisfactory to me, quite as satisfactory, for I will make no comparisons, as have been my relations with the doctors and solicitors whom I have come across in the course of a long life. I consider myself to have been treated with justice and even generosity." In the course of his article Mr. Church goes into details, and states emphatically his conviction that "the charges of rapacity and hard dealing so freely brought against publishers are unjust."

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE FOR SALE.

The Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, which is advertised for sale by private treaty, was established in 1870 as a practical training-school for the Indian Public Works, Telegraphs, and Forestry Departments. For lack of accommodation the work of the college has lately been removed to Oxford. Colonel Sir John Ottley, the last President, with the sanction of Mr. Morley, has just presented six painted windows and six memorial brasses from the dismantled chapel to the parish church of Egham. Despite recent association with the most prosaic of all professions, Cooper's Hill possesses a magnificent view over Windsor, the Thames, and historic Runnymede; and has been immortalised in the seventeenth-century poem of the same name by Sir John Denham.

THE LADIES' GALLERY.

It may not be generally known by outsiders that if a member of the House of Commons desires to converse with a lady in the Gallery he may do so for five minutes only. Mr. Michael Macdonagh, in the *Ladies' Realm*, states that members, "especially the young and impressionable," make frequent visits to the "cage." Of course it is for the purpose of pointing out the celebrities on the benches below. But if, in doing so, he should exceed five minutes—and so many are the celebrities that he thinks it essential to linger at least a quarter of an hour by the side of his fair friend—the Gallery attendant is empowered to call his attention, courteously but firmly, to the fact that he has outstayed his limit.

FROM THE "CAGE."

Mr. Macdonagh tells of some incidents that happened in the Reporters' Gallery. While one of the reporters was busy taking notes of the speeches a piece of paper fluttered down on his book. At first he thought it was a note from a colleague, but his surprise may be imagined when, on opening it, he read, pencilled in a lady's handwriting on half a leaf of a note book, gilt-edged and dainty, the mysterious message: "How much longer, pet?" The message was not intended, certainly, for the reporter into whose hands it fell. Nor is it likely that it was written to any journalist in the Reporters' Gallery. But the lady in this case was not only indiscreet, but ignorant of the ways of the House of Commons. She could have sent her message through the attendant, sealed and addressed, with the certainty that it would have been delivered to the proper man.

A PROTEST.

A fan has also fallen from the Ladies' Gallery into the Press quarters below, causing the hearts of susceptible journalists to flutter. That was unintentional, presumably. But on one occasion a lady deliberately dropped some documents. It was on the night that Mr. Plimsoll, infuriated by the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill, went up to the Table and, shaking his fist at Disraeli, declared he would be responsible for the lives of sailors who went to the bottom in unseaworthy vessels. His language became so violent that he was obliged to withdraw before he could complete his protest. Then his wife, who was in the Ladies' Gallery, dropped copies of the protest in print on the heads of the reporters.

HALF A MILE BELOW GROUND.

Colliers employed at certain pits in the Manchester district are now working half a mile below ground. There are collieries in Ashton, Bradford (Manchester), and Pendleton which are over half a mile in depth, and others are about to be sunk in other parts of Southern Lancashire, which will be 900 yards down. The men working at these great depths have to take huge quantities of liquid with them owing to the great heat which prevails, many of them taking two quarts of cold tea in big tin cans. The Pendleton pit of Messrs. A. Knowles is over 1,100 yards in depth.

"IN A LIGHT OF FRIVOLITY."

One voice has at last been heard in approval of the suppression of "The Mikado." It is that of Mr. Shimidzu, the Japanese Consul at Chicago, who reminds an American interviewer that the title of the Emperor is one of dignity and that the comic opera which bears his name is anything but dignified. Naturally, he adds, we as a nation feel a regret that the Japanese Executive should be put in a light of frivolity. Consul Shimidzu admits that it is not an important matter but he fears that what in England or America might be regarded as humour would be taken seriously in Japan.

IAN MACLAREN AND HIS BOOKS.

Many successful writers of stories find great delight in their work. The late Ian Maclaren once said that he had no pleasure whatever in his writing, and he found himself "in cordial agreement with every unfavourable review." But writing with him was a laborious process. Here are the different stages through which "The Bonnie Brier Bush" stories passed: (1) Slowly drafted in arrangement; (2) draft revised before writing; (3) written; (4) manuscript revised; (5) first proof corrected; (6) revise corrected; (7) having been published in a periodical, revised for book; (8) first proof corrected; (9) second proof corrected. It will surprise no one after this to learn that Dr. Watson never read any of his works after publication in book-form.

DRUMTOCHTY.

Drumtochty, which was to Ian Maclaren what "Thrums" is to Mr. Barrie, is Logicalmond, between Perth and Crieff, to which Mr. Watson received his first "call" after serving as assistant to Dr. Hood Wilson, of the Barclay Free Church, Edinburgh. Though Mr. Watson wrote nothing of which Drumtochty might not be proud, he once said that in no case had an actual person been lifted into the story. "What he aimed at was to give types, not individuals." To the suggestion that the Drumtochty people were unconscious of their own humour, Mr. Watson replied rather warmly that this was part of a radical English misconception about Scotch humour. "It is true," he said, "that they don't laugh much, and that, no doubt, is why they are supposed to have no sense of humour. An Englishman, when he gets hold of a joke, goes screaming down the street with it. A Scot, on the other hand, turns it about in his inside and enjoys it quietly; he is afraid to tempt Providence with too much noise."

BY A COLONIAL PREMIER IN LONDON.

If capon-legs
And caviar,
And plovers' eggs,
A good cigar
And plenty of the best champagne
Can help an empire stand the strain;
If turtle-soup
And strawberries,
And cantaloupe
And *friandises*,
Can help an empire go along,
The British Empire's going strong!

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, the Duchess of Aosta, and Princess Victoria attended an orchestral concert conducted by Martucci at the Politeama Theatre in Naples on April 30. The Politeama was filled to overflowing, and the Queen's entrance was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm. The British National Anthem was played amid loud cheers.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is now accepted as conclusive that there will be no naval manœuvres this summer. This will leave the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets free to carry out independent cruises and exercises and to test the new organisation resulting from the reconstruction scheme. The Atlantic Fleet is not expected to return to Gibraltar until September, and meanwhile it will spend a good deal of time in the Irish Sea, where mining and countermining work and general exercises will engage attention. In the Channel Fleet night attacks—a problem of supreme importance—will, it is understood, be brought to the front, with special reference to the utility of the more powerful searchlights with 36-inch projectors which are being installed in all battleships and first-class cruisers, and to test under varying conditions, the value of placing all searchlights in positions, commanding greater powers of observation. The lines on which night practice should proceed, both in relation to gunfire and the use of searchlights, has lately been considered by a committee of officers in the Channel Fleet and the experiments decided upon reveal that great possibilities lie before this aspect of naval training.

THE NAVY AND THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

The Royal Navy has taken a prominent part in connection with the present cruise of Her Majesty the Queen, but one incident, as pleasant as it was unexpected, has hitherto escaped attention, owing to the privacy with which it took place. On the 1st inst. the scout "Sentinel" (Commander Edward Heaton-Ellis, M. V. O.) conveyed Her Majesty from Naples to Capri for a drive through the island. The Queen rejoined the "Sentinel" in the evening, and on the way back to Naples accepted a copy of some lines composed by Rowland Stephens, one of the crew, in honour of the occasion. This was not the first time that this representative of the lower deck had blossomed into verse under similar circumstances, and the lines in which he gave expression to the feelings of the ship's company pleased Her Majesty so much that she personally thanked the author for his spontaneous effort.

THE TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED.

It is satisfactory to find the medical authorities of the Navy being encouraged in giving so much thought to the transport and care of the wounded, at the present time. The latest experience in naval warfare is, unfortunately, of such a character as to lead to the conclusion that there will be little chances of removing the dead and wounded from the casemates, the turrets and batteries during the heat of an action. This will only be possible during a lull, or when one side, or group of guns, is for the moment disengaged; or when the engagement is practically over and the fire become desultory. With the present rapid rate and accuracy of gunfire, however, it would appear impossible for a closely-fought sea battle to last long: and the period will continue to be shortened as the gunfire is improved each year by the officers and men of the respective navies; for it has to be recollected that we are anything but alone in our strenuous endeavour to improve our naval shooting. But whatever the casualties, arrangements are being made in our own Fleet for them to be expeditiously dealt with as opportunity offers. Such of the wounded as can be moved during an action will be carried to specially-selected spots below the waterline or below the armour of all protected ships, where first aid can be immediately rendered by the surgeon's assistants and the patients made as comfortable as possible until full attention can be paid to their injuries. The arrangements also include sledges and hammocks, &c., to pass the wounded along the decks and down hatchways; these appurtenances being specially designed to give the minimum of pain during the process. Lifts are also provided to send the wounded down, and specially-constructed hammock-chairs to send them up the ash-shoots from the engine-rooms and stoke-holds, should accidents occur. This is a great advance on the old state of affairs.

THE "INVINCIBLE" SECRETS.

The Admiralty are keeping the chief secrets of the construction and armaments of the "Invincible" class very completely from the British public. Whether they are being as successful in keeping their secrets from prying foreign spies is a matter for more speculation. In the case of the "Dreadnought" naval critics at home first learned of certain details of this ship through the medium of foreign newspapers. So far as the old sources of information concerning a ship's armament is concerned, the authorities have carefully dammed them up; and there are now no details published in the confidential document in which they were previously to be found, directly a design was definitely settled. There is one point, however, which will give satisfaction to the gunnery men generally, and that is the introduction of a larger calibre of gun than the present 12-pounder of 18 cwt., as an anti-torpedo armament. It is common knowledge that the "Invincible" class will be armed with 6in. weapons for the purpose of resisting torpedo attacks. These guns, when worked by experienced crews, can be fired just as quickly and, as a rule, with far greater accuracy than a 12-pounder or 3-pounder gun, while the increase in range and the heavier projectile counts for a good deal in stopping torpedo craft. The larger gun also becomes necessary on account of the steadily increasing danger zone caused by the lengthened range of the Whitehead: and the 4·7in. may easily follow the 6in. as an anti-torpedo gun in our fleet. The Japanese are still putting 6in. guns into their largest ships, and no doubt these weapons are intended for use against torpedo attack, as much as for "drowning" the enemy with a hailstorm of shot at moderate ranges, should the opposing fleets close sufficiently to make this weapon effective.

THE ARMY SCHEMES.

The Government has decided to hasten forward the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill, and a drastic parliamentary procedure will be adopted whereby discussion on the committee stage and the necessary financial resolution will be cut down to six days only. No doubt discussion could be carried to almost any extent, the measure being full of controversial points, affecting both the Regular Army and the Auxiliary Forces, but it has been so much debated outside the House, as well as within it, that we are not sorry the procedure should be hastened. The Army is tired of these endless discussions, following so much thinking aloud, and the passage of the Bill being a foregone conclusion, probably little would be added to our knowledge if the debate were continued much longer. There are, of course, many points upon which enlightenment will be sought, and most of all perhaps touching the quality of the Special Contingent and the amount of training to be given to the men of the Territoral Army, which latter is to be regulated by Order in Council. A very great deal turn upon both these matters. It is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Haldane will be ready to give further assurances, and to make it perfectly clear that high quality will be the result of the changes, and that we are not sacrificing the substance for the shadow. Our own fear is that the latter is likely to be the case, and if Mr. Haldane can reassure the Army from this point it will be the more ready to support him earnestly in his endeavours.

COMING MANŒUVRES.

The Army manœuvres of 1907 are likely to be of considerable importance. Operations are to take place in September in the Buckinghamshire district, in the area lying between the towns of Thame, Bicester, Buckingham and Leighton Buzzard. Progress has been made with the arrangements, the local landowners and farmers having been communicated with, and it is stated that about 20,000 troops will take part under the direction of Sir John French. The importance of exercising the troops in manœuvres, in some sort as the completion of the year's work, cannot be exaggerated, though, of course, in the British Army, which men enter at any time, and which is continually supplying drafts to India, officers never experience the gratification felt by officers of Continental armies, who see the full fruit of their work borne out in the manœuvres of the year. But Sir John French, who has latterly been doing so much to develop the initiative of company officers by placing greater responsibility upon them, will have the satisfaction of seeing how it influences the course of operations in the field. We hope the opportunity will be taken to put to the test some of the new arrangements, though it may be impossible to place in the field any men of the Special Contingent who by that time may have been entered. Last year the real fault was that the battalions were not up to strength and there was also the failure to supply a sufficiency of ammunition. The Eastern Command manœuvres will be of great importance, Lord Methuen operating as a raider who has captured Portsmouth, and is proceeding to attack an army mobilized on Salisbury Plain. Sir Ian Hamilton will have his own division, with a cavalry brigade and Yeomanry as Army troops, as well as some batteries of Royal Horse Artillery. Preliminary training will take place in August, the troops of the Eastern Command concentrating at Ringwood, and the manœuvres will follow early in September. The varied country about the River Avon will afford fine opportunities for the tactical skill of officers, and there will be practical difficulties in getting the guns across the river. The scheme seems very promising. There will also be siege operations at Plymouth undertaken by the 8th Infantry Brigade.

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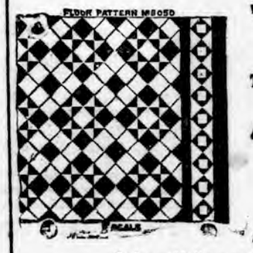

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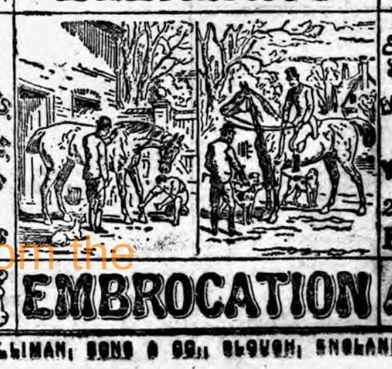

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